# The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3101.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE REBELLION RECORD.

### Vigorous Demonstrations at Washington.

### The Departments Being Purified of Traitors.

### Government to Supervise or Suppress News of Military and Naval Movements.

### REBEL POST-ROUTES CUT OFF.

### Further Details of the Skirmishes in Virginia.

### Rumors of an Impending Battle Near Washington.

### AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

### Advance of the Rebels and Plans for Meeting Them.

### NEWS FROM THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

### They are Sick and Badly Supplied, but Eager for a Battle.

### NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

THE RECENT SKIRMISHES.

Reports from across the river state that all was quiet to-day along our lines. Our pickets were not disturbed.

Gen. SCOTT expressed the opinion to-day that the rebels must make an attack upon our lines, and that, too, at an early day.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is ready to receive them.

THOS. L. MCELRATH, of New-York, has been appointed a Lieutenant of the Marines.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A member of the Government to-day received a letter from a Union man in Kentucky, which gives some interesting views relative to the condition of the rebel troops at Manassas. The information comes from the Kentucky troops with the rebel Army, and may be taken as reliable.

There are large numbers of rebels in and about Manassas, scattered on the lines of roads leading to Richmond and towards Strausburgh. There has been much sickness among these men, owing to the wet weather and a deficiency in clothing and tent equipage.

They are short of everything except wheat, flour and corn, of which they have an abundance.

The men were very restless, and there was no discipline. They were highly elated with their success at Bull Run, and so confident of their ability to "thrash the Abolitionists," that they imperatively demanded to be led "on to Washington." It is probably in obedience to this requirement that they are now being paraded along our lines and taking up positions within reach of our intrenched camps, although our military men think their movement in this direction is nothing but a feint.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA AND REBEL PLANS.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Ga., of a recent date, shows that New-York papers were received at that point within from ten to twelve days of the date of their publication, and further, that the rebels are basing their movements in the lower tier of States upon the supposed intentions of the designs of the military authorities here, as developed in the suggestions of the Northern Press.

ON THE SCENT FOR TRAITOR OFFICIALS.

Postmaster BLAIR and Secretary CAMERON have signified their intention to remove every person from their Departments against whom a charge of disloyalty may be brought by the Investigating Committee, so that in a few days we may hope to have the rebels thoroughly cleared out of those Departments, except a few Army officers in the War Department, who of course are to be exempt from the ordinary penalties meted out to rebels.

WEST POINT AND NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES

In reference to filling the vacancies at West Point and in the Naval Academy, I learn from the War Department that all the assignments of cadets at large for 1861 are filled, and that no provision has been made by Congress to fill the vacant cadetships from the rebellious States.

Authority has been given to parties in Vermont to raise a regiment of cavalry in that State. It is already half organized.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

It is reported that two new rebel batteries have been discovered near Indian Head, but the rumor is not credited. Two days since three of the flotilla threw a few shell into the rebel camp from the mouth of Aquia Creek, which produced a scattering among them. The fire was returned, but without effect.

UNION SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

The gentleman who writes from Kentucky represent the Union sentiment as gaining ground in that State.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Capt. J. C. SLATE, of Brooklyn, who was lately appointed Consul to Cardiff, was to-day appointed a Paymaster in the Volunteer forces. Of course he declines the Consulship in favor of some other applicant.

WM. SMITH, of Orwell, Vt., is also appointed a [illegible] of Volunteers.

SIMON SMITH, Major of the Minnesota Volunteers, is appointed a Paymaster in the Regular Army, in place of RANDOLPH MARCY, who was appointed Inspector-General.

ISAAC B. BOWDITCH, of Burlington, Vt., is appointed a Commissary of subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

JOSEPH S. YORK is appointed Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, has been assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac, under MCCLELLAN.

Capt. W. N. BEALL, First Cavalay, has resigned.

J. G. F. HOLSTON and W. E. WATERS, of this city, have been appointed surgeons in the Army.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Post-office Department the following appointments were made to-day:

ISAAC BOND promoted to second-class clerkship, vice SOL. J. FAGUE removed.

W. B. EVANS, of Maryland, appointed to a first-class clerkship, vice BOND promoted.

JONATHAN A. CUSHING, of Maine, appointed to a second-class clerkship, vice DAVID DUNN, of Maine, removed.

HENRY A. DANIELS, New-York, appointed to a second-class clerkship, vice C. M. BUTLER, resigned.

LOYALTY IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Potter Committee were unable to find anything against the loyalty of any of the clerks in the State Department. They reported two of the watchmen as unsound, and they were promptly suspended and the proof asked for. If satisfactory, they will be removed.

MORE BALLOONING.

Prof. LOWE conveyed his new balloon across the river to-day, and made an ascension this afternoon, from near Arlington House, to a height of several hundred feet. The result of his reconnoissance from the air has not transpired. He remained in the air over an hour, when the balloon was drawn down.

Brig.-Gen. Prof. MITCHELL arrived to-day. He is to be assigned a brigade at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. B. POTTINGER, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a Master's Mate in the Navy, and assigned to the brig *Perry*.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE's Regiment of Chasseurs has been assigned to Gen. BAKER's Brigade.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

I learn that the evidence adduced against the female rebels now under arrest fully substantiates their guilt.

I am informed that Capt. LANG, of the Seventy-ninth, who was so badly wounded at Bull Run, has been made a Captain of the regulars.

The gun-boat *Underwriter*, Lieut. PRITCHARD, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning for repairs.

### MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The statement that news has been received indicating a certain, speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England, is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European Governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and to await the result of the contest.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH as Vice-Consul of Prussia at St. Louis.

The War Department has just issued the following order:

"By the 57th Article of the Act of Congress entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial. The public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War."

Another order provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States, as volunteers, without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Capt. GURDER CHAPIN, of the Virginia Seventh Infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately.

The Post-office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated, and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post-offices at Hickman, Columbus and Paducah, Ky., and all other Post-offices and post routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652, from Rassellville *via* Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn, and all Post-offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued; also, route No. 9,694, from Eddyville to Olive, and the Post-offices thereon, are continued.

The following appointments were made to-day: WM. SMITH, of Onwell, Vt., additional Paymaster; ISAAC B. BOWDITCH, of Burlington, Vt., Commissary with rank of Captain; JOSEPH S. YORK, Captain of the Fifteenth Infantry, regular Army; SIMON SMITH, Major of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as Paymaster United States Army, with the rank of Major, *vice* Major RANDOLPH MARCY, promoted to Inspector-General.

The War Department has issued an order requesting commanding officers of all regiments or independent companies to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Orders No. 15, for cavalry and infantry, and General Orders No. 16, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail, from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the District in which the regiments or companies were raised. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

DANIEL KNIPPLES, of the Second Michigan Regiment, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

### THE SKIRMISHES IN VIRGINIA.

### THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

A YANKEE TRICK PLAYED UPON THEM—LITTLE OR NO BLOODSHED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross-roads yesterday, and drove those of the Secessionists a mile and a half beyond, where, it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up intrenchments. There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere—some of them to this city.

A dash of secession cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon, after about twelve rounds had been fired at it from one of the howitzers. On a nearer approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham; some of the Michiganders having deceived the enemy for sport, by mounting an old stove-pipe on wheels.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

*Special Dispatches to the Washington Star.*

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

It turns out that they are not intrenching at Bailey's Cross Roads. Their nearest pretence of a temporary intrenchment is at Taylor's Tavern, a mile south of Falls Church, where they are believed to have five 6-pounder rifled guns apparently in battery behind a slight work of brush, which does not really amount to being in battery at all, I fancy.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, a mounted company of them crossed Four-mile Run at Riley's Hill, and came down the county road to Mr. SOUTHERN's gate—our pickets retiring before them to Ball's Cross Roads, half a mile below.

I hear from towards Alexandria that such apparent advances on their part took place over the whole line. What was meant by them, further than to obtain opportunities to murder a few Union pickets, I know not; nothing like an attack, as is evident from the fact of their retirement before daybreak, everywhere. They succeeded, I hear, in killing (and bayoneting) two of our pickets near the Chain Bridge, and this morning one of our mounted pickets (belonging to Capt. GEARY's company of Col. YOUNG's Mounted Regiment) is missing.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, our picket guard, 12 men strong, at Munsen's Red Hill, a mile above Bailey's Cross Roads, was surrounded suddenly by a force of 300 Secessionists, who opened fire upon them, killing one man. Another was killed by being shot in the back by one of his own comrades. Six of the twelve were captured by the enemy, and the other four escaped back to our guard (of a company) at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Mr. DANIEL MUNSON, hearing the fire so near his residence, mounted his horse to ride towards our lines. As he emerged from his gate on the turnpike, a volley was fired from the hill, two hundred yards up the road, one shot bringing his horse to the ground. The horse fell, and he extricated himself and ran across BAILEY's field, in the direction of BAILEY's house. Nothing of his whereabouts has since been heard here. He probably got off safely, however.

The Secessionists pursued the four retreating men to a point near Bailey's Cross Roads, when the appearance of a company of regular cavalry coming to the reinforcement of the guard there caused the enemy to face about and make again for Munson's Hill.

Heretofore that guard has been but a single company. I do not believe that it will soon again be set upon in any such fashion, unless a general attack be designed by the enemy.

About thirty rounds were exchanged, and —— CARROL, of Elmira, was killed by a shot from the enemy. He was a young man, and was very popular with his regiment. Another of our men was wounded in the neck, and had a finger shot off. Whether the Confederates suffered any loss is not known. Our companies and the pickets fell back to the camp, about half a mile beyond Arlington.

Col. HOFFMAN and the Quartermaster of the regiment, hearing that a large force of Secessionists were in the vicinity of Falls Church, took a circuitous route, and got on top of a house about a mile from the church to reconnoitre. They had a good glass, but were unable to detect the presence of troops in any force in that vicinity.

### PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday is responsible for the following:

Washington is full of rumors of the near approach of a battle on the other side of the river. The circumstances on which they are based amount to little more than the gradual advance of the scouting outposts of BEAUREGARD's army to points almost within range of the guns of the fortifications of the United States, which, however, have not been attempted to be held (by the enemy) so far, for more than sufficient time in which to make reconnoissances.

It is by no means improbable that, if the enemy persevere in making such reconnoissances, a considerable affair of outposts may come off within, possibly, twenty-four hours, somewhere not more than four or five miles distant, in a direct line, from the Capital, as such collisions almost invariably grow out of such advances.

We state the fact that our fellow-citizens may at once know, if hearing the boom of artillery over the river, just what it amounts to.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is constantly in the saddle, is well informed as to all the movements and plans of the enemy, and is certainly prepared for them at all points—from Harper's Ferry to Point Lookout.

We may add that it is utterly impossible that BEAUREGARD contemplates a serious movement against the fortifications on the other side of the river.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 28,
*Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

We have no tidings from the Naval expedition.

Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, were Col. JOHN CAREY, of Hampton, a son of Gen. HUGER, of Norfolk, and several prominent Secessionists from Old Point. They had the impudence to cheer the Confederate flag while at anchor under the guns of the *Mount Vernon*, the flag-ship during the absence of Commodore STRINGHAM.

It turns out that the firing upon our flag of truce from Craney Island, some weeks ago, was entirely unauthorized by Gen. HUGER. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Commodore STRINGHAM.

### GEN. DIX'S COMMAND.

REPORTED ARREST OF COL. STROTHER.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

A private dispatch received in this city says that the Secessionists have arrested Col. STROTHER, the well-known proprietor of the Berkley Springs, and carried him prisoner to Richmond. He is quite aged, but being suspected of loyalty to the Government, incurred the displeasure of his secession neighbors.

### IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

DANIEL DECKER, editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, a secession paper, has been arrested by the Government. Gen. MCKAIG, Senator from Alleghany County, was arrested in Washington County, where, it is stated, he has been ever since his course in the Legislature rendered him obnoxious to the Union sentiment of his county. Both of the prisoners have probably been sent to Fort McHenry.

### MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The report to-day that the War Department had called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts, renews the military patriotism of our people.

Senator WILSON's Regiment was initiated to-day with 300 recruits, including the Salem Zouaves. Col. LEE will recruit a second regiment in the western part of the State, and Col. SPRAGUE the third in Worcester County. The formation of the two other regiments will be immediately started.

At a public meeting, held this afternoon, strong addresses were made by Senator WILSON, Hon. A. H. RICE, Mayor WIGHTMAN and others, who pledged Massachusetts in the present struggle to maintain her ancient fame in battling for liberty. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The first installment of the Government loan, $10,000,000, was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Boston Banks, to-day.

### FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

### RUMORS OF ADVANCING REBELS.

CONDITION OF GEN. BANKS' DIVISION—THE TRAITORS STEALING LOCOMOTIVES.

HYATTSTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A gentleman from Harper's Ferry to-day reports that the Unionists are leaving there in great numbers.

There were no secession forces in that neighborhood, except about 150 cavalry, under Col. HENDERSON.

Advices from Martinsburgh gives the following intelligence:

The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotives. They have also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the company's workshops there, breaking up and disabling the remainder.

It is stated to be their intention to take up sufficient of the track to connect Winchester with Strausburgh. There was no strong force in either Jefferson or Berkeley Counties. The property of the Union people had not yet been confiscated or molested, up to the time my informant left.

Vague rumors have been circulated here, to-day, to the effect that the enemy were about to make a demonstration at Edwards' or Nolan's Ferry.

### LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN—FIFTEEN HUNDRED REBELS REPORTED AT SPRING CREEK.

ROLLA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

An attempt was made yesterday to blow up a train due here at 4:50 P. M. As the train reached a point eight miles east of here, an explosion took place beneath the locomotive, covering it with dirt and gravel, and slightly wounding the engineer.

On backing the train to the spot, it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried in the rails, which was exploded in some unknown manner when the engine passed over it.

The explosion occurred on an embankment 15 or 20 feet high, and, had its force been spent in an upward direction instead of laterally, as was the case, the train would doubtless have been thrown from the track.

A company of cavalry, sent down the road to reconnoitre last night, found several rails torn up in a deep cut near Jamestown, and fired upon three suspicious characters on the track close by, but with what result is not known.

Gen. MCBRIDE, with 1,500 rebels, is reported to be on Spring Creek, 25 miles southwest of here.

### SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

JEFF. DAVIS SUFFERING FROM CHILLS AND FEVER—ALECK STEVENS ALSO SICK—DISSENSIONS IN THE REBEL RANKS—DOINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS—REPORTED CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF THE ADELAIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Surveyor COTTON publishes a card, threatening to seize all wagons, vehicles, steamboats and transporting articles for aiding the rebellion after Sept. 1.

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated 27th, to the Nashville *Union and American*, says a large number of prominent Kentuckians state that the feeling of resistance to LINCOLN's Government in Kentucky is unmistakeably on the increase. Numerous letters from Kentucky indicate the same feeling.

President DAVIS is still confined with an attack of chills and fever which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment.

Vice-President STEVEN is sick at Manassas Junction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, says, the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry, and throw all the Southern coast open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore inlets, may pay the Confederate duties at the port nearest their landing.

There is a dissension in the Congress in reference to confiscation. Some advocate the confiscation of all Yankee property in the South, and others favor a sequestration act.

Congress has appropriated $800,000 for a floating flotilla for the defence of New-Orleans, and $160,000 for two iron-clad boats for the defence of the Mississippi River and the City of Memphis.

The Charleston *Courier* says that JAMES L. ORR has raised an independent regiment for the war. He is eagerly awaiting marching orders.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that LINCOLN refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky, and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foe, instead of waiting his intrusion on Tennessee soil.

The *Avalanche* says the schooner *Adeline*, with three former National Army and Navy officers aboard, was brought to by a United States man-of-war, but taking advantage of a squall, got into Savannah with a cargo of coffee, fruits and lead.

The correspondent of the Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* tells the planters to give the negroes more molasses and rice, and less bacon. This plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two and a quarter million pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

The Memphis *Avalanche* congratulates its readers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting.

### NEW-YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Capt. JOCKNICK's company of Col. VAN ALLEN's Cavalry Regiment, leaves here at 10:20 P. M., *en route* for Washington *via* New-York.

### THE PRIVATEER FIREFLY STORY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The schooner which spoke the *Agricola* at 7½ o'clock P. M. Aug. 25, off Cape Ann, was the yacht *Wild Pigeon*, on a pleasure excursion. There was no privateer in the case, and Capt. HERRICK, of the *Agricola*, was imposed upon.

### THE NEW-JERSEY FIFTH REGIMENT.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The New-Jersey Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, fully equipped, and numbering nearly a full complement of men, with wagons, horses, &c., left this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrived safely in Philadelphia *en route* for the seat of war.

### THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The remains of Gen. LYON reached here this morning, and were escorted by the military and citizens to SMITH & NIXON's, where they will lie in State till 9 to-night. A large number visited the hall this forenoon. The remains will be taken east to-night.

### A SECESSIONIST—PROBABLY.

The police are on the alert for traitors. No man's liberty may be considered safe an instant whose predilections incline towards "secesh," and those especially who would be guilty of affording "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country, by shipping articles to the South which are "contraband of war," need not hope for mercy if Superintendent KENNEDY gets an inkling of their misdeeds. Yesterday Mr. KENNEDY learned that a gentleman named JOHN SLEIGHT, who has been spending some time in this City, was manœuvring suspiciously in connection with the purchase of a quantity of just such merchandise as would be highly acceptable to the South at the present juncture. Detective WILSON was sent to conduct him to head-quarters, where he had to undergo a series of sharp questionings. Developments were made proving him to be a member of the firm of WILLIAM HENDLEY & Co., merchants, at Galveston, Texas; and a document was found upon him, addressed to his partners, advising them of the importance of having certain goods reach Galveston by Sept. 1. In explanation, Mr. SLEIGHT stated that the memorandum was made at a time when he supposed that the blockade would be raised before the date indicated, and he assured Mr. KENNEDY that he had made no purchases here for the past 15 years. There being no evidence upon which he could be detained at present, he went away, promising, at the Superintendent's request, to visit him "semi-occasionally" during his sojourn in the City.

### A PLEA THAT WOULD NOT AVAIL.

When Mr. WILLIAM PATRICK was in the Superintendent's office on Wednesday, shortly after his arrest on a charge of treason, preferred by the Secretary of War, and prior to his removal to the Fort, he was informed of a fact which startled him beyond measure. Mr. KENNEDY was asking him questions with a view of finding out the hiding-place of a suspected person, known to be an acquaintauce of the prisoner. Finally, the latter became flurried and unwilling to say anything more on the subject, and at the same time, putting himself upon his dignity, he remarked: "I was born in Nova Scotia, and am a British subject, consequently I demand my discharge. You have no authority over me whatever."

"Not so fast," quietly responded the Superintendent. "Let me give you a little historical information. Gen. JACKSON hanged two Englishman once for meddling with our affairs, and his example will surely be followed if the occasion demands it."

Mr. PATRICK, who really was under the belief that his British nativity shielded him from the consequences of "assisting the enemy," was overwhelmed at being so pointedly undeceived.

### ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON.

A young man named HARRAL, belonging to Galena, Ga., is detained at Police Head-quarters, and will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. He was arrested on Wednesday evening, at the Erie Railroad dépôt, Jersey City, when on the point of departing with his two sisters for the South. The young ladies had for some time attended a boarding-school at Glen Cove, and their brother, in view of the National troubles, had come here to escort them home. On his way to the City from Glen Cove he engaged in conversation with some of the passengers, and making use of treasonable expressions, information was given to the Police, who arrested him. Five large trunks, containing the ladies' wardrobe, were brought to Head-quarters and overhauled, but nothing was found supporting the allegation made against the young man, who was yesterday discharged from custody. It was afterwards ascertained that the complaint against him was based upon good evidence, and, indeed, it is said that conclusive proof of his secession sentiments has been obtained. Under these circumstances, he was rearrested last evening.

### REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 29.

At a Convention held at Wilkesbarre, called under the auspices of the Republican Party, which represented the sentiments of all parties, the following resolution was announced and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, for his recent masterly plea for the Union at Tunhannock, and we cannot but express our high satisfaction at the course of this distinguished leader of the Democratic Party, in common with hosts of others, in sinking the partisan in the patriot and rallying to the support of the Government against the machinations of traitors.

### MAIL FOR FLORIDA FORTS.

The transport *McClellan* will leave next week for Key West, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens. She will take a mail for those posts, and also for the Gulf Squadron. An opportunity is thus afforded to send reading matter to the soldiers at those distant posts, and packages of papers, magazines, &c., may be sent to the Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State-street.

### CLEARANCES TO MATAMORAS STOPPED.

By an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all future clearances for the port of Matamoras, Mexico, are forbidden. Thus far a thriving trade has been carried on with the Brazos, giving to the Texans all the provisions, clothing, and probably powder and munitions which they required. Vessels clearing for Bermuda and Nassau should also be carefully looked after.

### A STARTLING CHANGE.

When Mayor BERRETT, of Washington, was admitted to Fort Lafayette, his hair and whiskers were of raven hue. Since then they have faded gradually, and now are almost white. At first it was believed that grief had produced the change; but Mr. BERRETT makes the assertion that his altered appearance is occasioned by lack of hair-dye.

### ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAETTE.

The Hartford *Post*, of yesterday, says: "We learn, from a private dispatch, that ELLIS B. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania, was arrested yesterday, at Morris, and taken to New-York City in the custody of the United States Marshal."

### THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CLARKSBURGH, Western Virginia, Aug. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, having been placed under the orders of the General Commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and to the Cheat River District, head-quarters movable.

2. Capt. C. N. GOULDING, Seventeenth Ohio V. M., is appointed Provost-marshal at general head-quarters. He will have the general charge of prisoners, will investigate and report on small claims, provide for the quartering and subsistence of soldiers, temporarily at head-quarters, and for the transportation home or to their regiments, as may be necessary, of all soldiers irregularly and improperly at head-quarters. Many of the duties of the Provost-marshal are consequent on the culpable ignorance or carelessness of officers in the performance of their duty. Orders are constantly issued, and actions permitted, in violation of regulations and orders. Soldiers are sent to be discharged with insufficient and improperly made out papers, and generally it is evident that the regulations are not sufficiently consulted.

3. Women will not be permitted to accompany troops off the lines of railroads or steamboat navigation. Those now with troops, not on these lines, will be sent home as soon as an opportunity offers.

4. Medical officers are required to conform strictly to the Medical regulations prescribing returns and reports. Hereafter, violations of these regulations will be considered and charged as disobedience of orders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

### RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"The schooner *Adaline*, Capt. SMITH, from Nassau, N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by the vessel blockading the port. The cruiser also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shoal; but a sudden squall coming up compelled them to return to their vessel, to better secure their own safety. The *Adaline*, however, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of the *Adaline* consists of coffee, cigars, fruit, &c., and is worth between $40,000 and $50,000. The *Adaline* also brought as passengers J. A. G. GERRY, and several other officers who had resigned from the United States Navy. They arrived here Saturday by the Gulf Road, and left the same day for Richmond, to tender their services to the Confederate Government. This is the second time the *Adaline* has encountered the blockading squadron, passing it successfully both times. We set Capt. SMITH down as a trump."

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

### Interesting Political Contest in Lancashire.

### Celebration of the Emperor's Birth-day.

### Speech of the Emperor on the Improvements of Paris.

### THE KING OF SWEDEN'S VISIT.

### Further Comments of the European Press on American Affairs.

### Where Shall the World Go for Cotton.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 18th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool at 1½ o'clock on the evening of the 15th.

The *New-York* reached Southampton, and the *Glasgow* Liverpool, on the morning of the 16th inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 17th.

The following is the specie list by the *Asia*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. B. Horne | £360 | Halsted, Chamberlain & Co. | £1,000 |
| McCready, Mott & Co. | 450 | | |
| Order | 1,409 | Benedict & Co. | 113 |
| J. W. Elwell & Co. | 1,420 | Geo. W. Platt | 6,000 |
| Total | | | £10,752 |

The political news is quite unimportant. An exciting election contest for the new Parliamentary seat for South Lancashire, was in progress. The candidates were Mr. CHEETHAM, of Manchester, (Liberal,) and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, of Liverpool, (Conservative.) The American question entered largely into the speeches during the canvass—Mr. CHEETHAM, as a disciple of the JOHN BRIGHT school—being charged with the wish of Americanizing England.

The King of Sweden was sojourning in London, and visiting the various objects of interest. A grand review in his honor had taken place at Aldershott, and he is said to have been particularly complimentary in his remarks upon the cavalry.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was in progress at Dublin, with Lord BROUGHAM as President.

A letter from Mr. HAYWOOD, the Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, detailing the result of his interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, and his general impressions as to the productive capacity of the country for cotton, is published. He believes that the growth of cotton may be extended to an unlimited extent, and says that one of the recommendations of the Viceroy was that English capitalists should come forward and make those advances on the growing crops, at a reasonable rate of interest, which have been hitherto made at most exorbitant rates. He believed this would induce the fellahs to considerably extend their production. American seed sown in Egypt had produced cotton valued in Liverpool at 8d. per pound, and it is recommended to send small parcels of this seed to the several Pashas of Egypt and large cultivators of cotton.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador in London offers a free and liberal grant of land in Nicaragua to settlers there for the purpose of growing cotton. The shipment of the first cotton from Nicaragua (thirty bales) is announced.

The Galway Company, in their report, construe the recent language of Lord PALMERSTON into a positive promise that the mail contract will be restored, when the Company is in a position to carry it out.

The *fête* of the Assumption and of the Emperor was celebrated as usual at Paris, on the 15th inst.

The Bourse, on the 16th, was firm, but Rentes at the close showed a slight decline, the price being 68.45.

The political news is unimportant. A religious ceremony in honor of the *fête Napoleon*, took place in one of the Turin Churches on the 15th inst., and a fine illumination at Naples.

A letter from Rome in the *Daily News*, says that Miss HARRIET HOSMER, of whom America is justly proud, has completed her fine colossal statue of Col. BENTON, to be erected in bronze at St. Louis, when it shall have been cast by the Munich foundry, to which the mould will soon be consigned. He also says that Miss HOSMER will be nobly represented at the Great Exhibition in London next year by her statue of the Captive Queen Zenobia.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the French Government had ordered Gen. GUYON not to oppose the entrance of Gen. CIALDINI and his troops into the Papal Territory, should the necessity of war require it.

Part of the English squadron had arrived at Naples from Malta.

The Italian soldiers had taken from the insurgents the villages of Ponto Landolfo, in the Province of Saunis, and that of Casaldini, in the Province of Molise.

It is stated that the War Office at Vienna was busily engaged in weeding from the regiments in Hungary every officer not known to be personally devoted to Austrian interests, and pliable in a struggle which is held to be unavoidable.

The *Journal des Debats* says the Austrian Government intends to call on the population of Hungary to elect Deputies direct to the Ruchsrath at Vienna, and says that course would be equivalent to settling the question with the sword. It recommends the Emperor to call a new Diet as the last means of conciliation.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarked because the King of Sweden eighteen months since was to have a paid a visit to the Emperor ALEXANDER, but he has not done so. The Swedish Envoy has exerted himself to tranquilize the susceptibilities of the Court of Russia.

The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia.

The Turkish Government was actively progressing with financial reforms, and making preparations for the establishment of a National Bank.

Omer Pacha was indisposed. He was at Mostar.

A great fire had taken place in the Turkish quarter at Smyrna.

The International Commission had decided in favor of the Porte, on the question of the settlement of the boundaries of the mouths of the Danube pending between the Porte and Moldavia.

Cholera had broken out at Tibierni.

About 2,000 Bosnian and Montenegrin insurgents were preparing to attack Tribigne, and had already advanced beyond Wiksick.

Two members of the Italian ministry have resigned. Gen. Cialdini had demanded the appointment of their successors.

Naples will undertake to crush out the Brigand chiefs.

Loma, one of the chiefs of the Spanish insurrection, has been executed.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### Tone of Public Sentiment in Paris—The Cotton Question—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

The impression produced in the unprejudiced part of the public, by the defeat in Virginia, seems now to have settled into a mere question of ridicule rather than of a loss of confidence in the ultimate success of the Union cause. A few, who were before attacking the North, simply because it was the strongest, now come out on the side of their sympathies, and declare in favor of Free Government in opposition to Slavery and Slave Confederacies. Thus the *Journal des Debats*, which, a fortnight ago, published two or three able articles on the Southern side, and which I had almost given over to the enemy, was pushed by the Manassas defeat into a declaration of principles, and that journal now declares, emphatically, first: That the people of France can never, by any possibility, encourage or sympathize with a Confederacy based upon Slavery; second: That the French Government can never think of recognizing the new Confederacy until the Union party have renounced the struggle.

As the war progresses, the subject is more and more discussed, both here and in England; and the more it is discussed, the more the negro is brought into relief, and the more it is felt to be an impossibility to found, at this advanced period of the world, a fourteenth century government. The French have certain sympathies with the South, because there are more people of their own race there, and because, as the French papers say, their army is commanded by a Frenchman—Beauregard; but bring a Frenchman to the ultimatum of the struggle, and ask him if he will favor the foundation of a new Government based on Slavery, and he will reply, No, never.

The *Moniteur* also, anxious to do justice to both parties, and to follow out a strict impartiality, has given an account of the battle of Bull Run, under its London heading, which explains very favorably to the Union Army, or rather to the Union cause, the details of the battle, the causes of the defeat, and the probable results.

All this, however, has not saved our Army from a flood of ridicule and raillery, such as no future victories will obliterate from memory. Nor is it so much because they have been defeated, as because of the loud boasting that preceded the onward movement. In France there is no confidence in anything but discipline and "big battalions;" if either one of these be wanting, the French never think of entering a campaign.

I have been given to understand that the question of cotton has been made the subject of verbal communications between the Governments of France and England, and that whatever course England may adopt, she will drag France with her. What this course may be, is yet mere conjecture; the two Governments do not wish to establish any new precedent in the matter, and yet they look forward with alarm to the period when their mills will commence "short work." It is thought now that they will first put their demand in the shape of a friendly appeal to the American Government to aid them in obtaining cotton, so as to prevent their operatives from suffering, and in this form there will be ample room for negotiation and for arriving at a distinct understanding of each other's position. If cotton is not thus obtained, and England, especially, takes any step further, it will be with a view of pitching headlong into the struggle, and of bringing about the complete breaking up of the Union, and its division into more than two sections, so as to render the whole country powerless against her in the future. The London *Times* clearly disclosed the cloven foot the other day, by admitting that it was the interest of England that the American Union should be divided into several separate Governments. Since the affair at Manassas, the attitude of the English Press is nothing less than menacing, in the direction above indicated; and it is this hostile attitude, we imagine, which has called to London all the agents of the Southern Confederacy, to see if they cannot, by a combined attack, precipitate the much-desired result. Still, if my sources of information be correct, the English Government, acting in conformity to the well-known repugnance of the English people to a slave Confederacy, will undertake its negotiation in the most conciliatory tone, and if our Government meets the propositions in the same tone, they can hardly fail to remain on amicable terms.

There is one circumstance which operates strongly against us in our foreign relations, and that is, that the diplomatic corps at Washington is, almost to a man, against us. It is not for me, at this distance, to indicate the reasons of this; it is, indeed, better known at Washington than I could tell it. But the fact exists, and the official reports of American affairs which arrive with each steamer to the Governments of Europe, are anything but favorable, as a whole, to the cause of the Union party.

It is growing daily the fashion now, in Europe, to saddle all the ills of commerce on "that unfortunate war in America." Even if a grocer sells less sugar in a week than he did the week preceding, it is "the war in America" that is to blame. The fact is, however, that very many branches of trade in France are suffering largely by the war; and when the big traders complain, the little ones, by habit, join in the cry. Nothing has ever impressed the French so much with the importance of the American trade as this war has done. It is not alone the manufacturer of silk and cloth, of laces and ribbons, who complains, but the hotel and restaurant keepers, and even down to the public gardens and their *habitués*. One hears bemoanings on every side about that "*malheureuse guerre*" in America.

A well-informed gentlemen, who has lived for the last year at Madrid, who speaks Spanish, and has been brought by business relations into communication with the leading men of the place, gives me some important items on the St. Domingo affair. He says that the agent of the annexation party, who was, as a preliminary step, sent to London and Paris to confer with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at those two cities, met with no encouragement whatever. The annexation, he says, was precipitated in a moment of exaltation, and that now, although the Government regrets the acquisition as one that is going to cost infinitely more than the return it will make, Spanish pride will not allow an acknowledgment of the fact, or a relinquishment of the acquisition. So little does the Spanish Government care for the new territory, so much rather does it regret ever having engaged in the business, that the gentleman asserts, it will never go to war to preserve it. As regards France and England, they are both indifferent on the subject, and neither of them would assist Spain in defending her possession. France would go still further; and if England interfered in any way, would acknowledge in favor of the United States the spirit of the Monroe doctrine—the right of the American people to settle all such questions on the American Continent.

All the corroborating testimony I have been able to gather from other sources seem to support the above statements in regard to St. Domingo, and any steps which the American Government may take toward an understanding with England and France, there is every reason to be lieve, will be met in the most satisfactory way.

You, as well as some of your cotemporaries, have an odd way of writing complimentary notices of your distinguished visitor, Prince Napoleon. It will do very well for us in Paris to apply to the Prince the disagreeable cognomen of "Plon-Plon," but it is not exactly the thing in a complimentary welcome to New-York, and must give His Highness a singular idea of your propriety. It is as if you were to say, for example, to Gen. Scott: "You are welcome to our City, 'Fuss and Feathers!'" Many years ago, the Prince was given this epithet by the mob, because he was heavy, both in body and mind; since then, if he has not diminished in physical weight he has in mind, and it is generally conceded that the Prince's last-Winter speech in the Senate entitled him to a complete rehabilitation in the respect and esteem of the French people. Malakoff.

## AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

### THE WORLD IN ARMS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN COTTON MONOPOLY.

*From the London Times.*

A revolution is now impending which may affect the fortunes of States and Empires far more extensively than any changes of dynasty or Government. In all ages of the world the tracks of commerce have determined the relative prosperity of Kingdoms, and the track of the greatest commerce ever known may soon be diverted from one point to another. Amsterdam rose and Venice fell as the trade of Europe with the East flowed in a new channel, and some countries will infallibly fall while others rise if the cotton trade should be transferred to new ports and new people. The Confederate States of America are fully aware of the magnitude of the stake, but they believe themselves sure of the game. They hold that we must have cotton somehow, which is true enough; but they proceed to argue that we can only obtain it from them, and that they consequently are masters of the situation. We think it, however, by no means certain that their confidence will be justified. They supplied us with admirable punctuality, no doubt, but the disturbances in the Union have alarmed us; we have advertised our wants, and already a score of candidates neither ineligible nor unenterprizing are competing for a custom rising to £40,000,000 a year. If this trade should actually find fresh channels, there is no man living who can calculate the national vicissitudes which may ensue.

India is making an eager bid for the prize. She is the favorite candidate, and combines, on the whole, the greatest number of recommendations. India possesses all the requisite conditions of soil, climate, cheap labor and practiced husbandry. The Governor-General of India has just reminded the Manchester people that the Hindoos have really nothing to learn, as respects the cultivation of cotton, from any other agriculturists on the face of the globe. They may be open to instruction as regards picking, cleaning and packing, but they have grown cotton from time immemorial, and thoroughly understand the business. There is plenty of available ground, too, though not exactly in the sense imagined by some parties at home. India contains no large tracts of unoccupied and fertile land, such as could be brought under cultivation in a few months by speculators in America. There are no vast districts of virgin soil inviting the labors of the husbandman. Cotton must be raised by the extension of small isolated farms, and brought to port by the multiplication and improvement of roads. If channels, however, are found for these rivulets of supply, they will form in the end a mighty stream. Cotton will flow fast enough to England as soon as the tide once sets in the right direction. There is, indeed, one district where operations might be undertaken on an extensive scale, and under official patronage. Certain wild parts of Chittagong are excellently adapted for the production of cotton, and immediately available for the experiment. The Kookies, who inhabit the country, are at present chiefly noted for their practice of invading the subjacent plains and carrying off human heads, and it has appeared to the authorities that if this occupation could be exchanged for that of growing cotton it would be a beneficial result. So they are half inclined to make a start at this place on their own account. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal observes that in a few years' time tea will undoubtedly become the great staple export of that Presidency, though no such produce would ever have been heard of if Government itself had not set the example of cultivation. He argues therefore, with some plausibility, that if the Kookies can be converted to honest industry and Manchester be supplied with cotton by one and the same venture, it is worth while for Government to repeat the exceptional intervention which answered so well in the case of tea. For the rest, anxious as they are to promote the views of people at home, the authorities can act only in one single direction. They will do their best to make or mend roads, beginning in those districts where the actual crop of cotton is greatest. Everything else must be done by purchasers and their agents, by the natural operation of demand upon supply. Government will lend every possible facility to the proceedings, but it can do no more.

Yesterday we placed before the public the prospects of Egypt in this great competition, and the intelligence was derived from the Viceroy's own mouth. Said Pacha was perfectly alive to the magnitude of the question and to the interests of his country. Make Egypt our cotton field, and it would be linked to us by the firmest of ties. We doubt, however, whether there is much to be done there. The country lies at a convenient distance from us, it is fertile to a proverb, and well suited to the growth of cotton. But labor is not very abundant. The population is not so numerous but what the absorption of a few thousand hands on the Suez Canal scheme forms an appreciable drain, and, though the reduction and dispersion of the army tends to feed the market for the moment, the economies of the Court may not be permanent. Otherwise the Egyptian agriculturists are open to terms. The peasants are ignorant but perfectly able, as the Viceroy informed his visitors, to recognize their own interests. Show them that the production of cotton will pay better than the production of corn, and they will take to cotton-growing to-morrow. They are poor, however, and dependent on advances, so that, though his Highness offered all desirable assistance, it is not likely that Egypt will take the place of America. Still, she may send a good contribution. Her exports of cotton have increased in the last four years from 90,000 bales to nearly 150,000, and may continue to improve.

This great question is naturally regarded with very different eyes by the two sections of the late American Union. The South, as we have said, imagines its position unassailable, and is disposed to hope that in our craving for cotton, and our inability to procure it elsewhere, we shall be compelled to break the blockade. The Northerners reckon otherwise. They argue that, what with stocks on hand and supplies on their way to us, we are safe till next Spring, by which time the results of the movement in India will probably be visible in the form of large importations. We certainly look forward to that period with considerable interest. It will bring a pretty good indication of what India can really do for us. It will show how far the cultivation of cotton can be pushed in a single season at short notice, and what improvement can be given to means of communication under similar conditions. The interests at stake are enormous, but the question will ultimately be decided by the operation of natural laws. There will not be much room for national predilections or political favor. Whatever country sends us the best cotton, at the cheapest rate, and with the greatest regularity, will command the market. It would be fortunate in many ways if the prize should fall to India, but commerce looks to its own needs only. We doubt if any country could have driven America from the field if America had remained exempt from troubles, but the contingency which has now happened has been so long and so uneasily anticipated that the actual event tells strongly against the chances of America and in favor of a fresh competition. *If the civil war should last another year, the cotton trade will probably be revolutionized, and with it the fortunes and destinies of States.*

### ENGLAND WILL NOT GO TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

*From the London Shipping and Commercial List.*

During the comparatively short period which has intervened since the initiatory steps of secession were taken by South Carolina, the public have periodically been regaled with dissertations from this, that, and the other one, on the strong probabilities that the domestic political troubles in which the country has become involved must eventuate in a war with Great Britain, if not with France also, owing to the fact that commercial intercourse must be considerably interrupted, and the material interests of those countries greatly suffer in consequence. It has frequently been given out that Great Britain—which, as the first Commercial Power in the Old World, will suffer far more than any other nation—will be governed in her actions, as regards the United States, wholly by *interest*, and that in case it shall seem to her interest to break the blockade, or otherwise become embroiled in a quarrel with this country, she will not hesitate to do it, or, at least, to attempt to do it. But, accepting self-interest as the governing maxim of that nation, and, by consequence, the basis of all commercial intercourse with other countries, and we fail to discover any likelihood of an abrupt termination of the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States. There can be no doubt that much ill-feeling has been engendered in the public mind by the leading Press of both countries, yet all fears of an interruption of the friendly relations maintained by the respective Governments have their origin in the belief—occasioned by the oft-repeated assertion from sundry quarters—that "England must have a supply of cotton." This belief is nowhere stronger than in the Southern States, and it may be said with truth that the whole secession movement has been carried forward under this mistaken conviction. But, conceding even this, yet we fail to discern any just grounds of apprehension. England's proclamation of neutrality will prevent her from taking sides with either the United States or the so-called Confederate States, even should she become possessed with a desire to do so; and though every loom and spindle in Manchester and all other manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom be compelled to stand still, and the unemployed operatives be compelled to look to their Government for support, we think there is but little probability that war will ensue between these two great commercial nations—provided the blockade which has been established all along the Southern coast be made thoroughly and unmistakably efficient. Besides, it is notorious that the British people are decidedly averse to a war with the United States under whatever pretext, and that their sympathies, as regards the rebellion, are with the National Government. *Moreover, the fact is patent that the interest of England is in a continuance of peace, and we are not prepared to believe that all the great interests of that nation are to be made subservient to the "cotton" interest, by any means.* But, granting even that "cotton is king," and that it will exert a controlling influence with the British Government, yet still we cannot see any cause for anticipating trouble—other than that arising out of a crippled commerce and a depressed and restricted trade. The stock of cotton in Liverpool on July 1 was 1,900,000 bales, of which 866,000 was American, while the amount at sea, destined for that port, was 109,000 bales from America, and 280,000 bales from Bombay, making a grand total of 1,579,000 bales. The average consumption of all kinds, for 1860, was 48,139 bales per week. The supply on hand and at sea cannot therefore be consumed before next Spring, by which time the shipments from other countries, of the present year's crop, it is expected, will show a vast increase over that of any previous year, so that a considerable part of the deficiency in the receipts from the United States will be made good from other and new sources. The powerful stimulus which the secession movement lent to cotton-growing in various sections of the Old World, as well as in the West Indies and South America, will therefore have a most deleterious effect on that great interest of the Southern States which forms the prime element of their wealth and power, even though the war be brought to a speedy termination; while, in case it continues for three or four years, it is morally certain that it will be almost wholly annihilated. In any case, cotton-growing in the United States has received a blow from which it can never recover, for, with a view of procuring a full supply wholly independent of the United States, our principal customers, the British manufacturers, have caused to be planted hundreds of acres in various sections of the world, in many of which the plant is indigenous, which, with British energy and enterprise, must soon be trebled and quadrupled, and every additional bale cultivated elsewhere of course depreciates the value and importance of that raised here.

We think, therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that interest and self-aggrandisement may constitute the chief aims of the British nation, *war with the United States is of all things least desirable, as it would undoubtedly prove the most unprofitable.* British trade with this country, during the last decade, has enriched that nation to the extent of hundreds of millions, vastly more than that of any other country; and as that trade, in case of a disruption of amicable relations, would terminate, self interest, if nothing else, would undoubtedly induce her to shun war as the most destructive of all agencies. Grave diplomatic questions may, and doubtless will arise between the two countries during the progress of the war, especially if it proves to be a protracted one; *but that they will be amicably, peacefully, and satisfactorily settled, we think there can be little doubt.*

### EFFECT OF THE WAR ON COMMERCE.

*From the London Shipping Gazette.*

We have already shown that since the commencement of the present year, and more particularly during the month of June, the serious monetary balance against us, as regards France, has wholly ceased,—that, in short, the Continent is supplying us with the gold so much required to meet the great demand which has sprung up for America. How, it may be asked, will this affect the money market? A reply to this question would, of course, be grounded on facts as they present themselves. We have, it is true, but a sorry prospect before us as regards our commercial intercourse with America, to which country our shipments are reduced to a nominal amount; but how does it happen that the exchange at New-York should have run up so high as it has? We ourselves have, for some time past, contended that, as no cotton was coming forward from America, the exports of gold from England, even in payment for grain, flour, and other produce, would fall off considerably. That we have been correct in our conclusions is evident from the trifling quantities of bullion now forwarded by the steamers to New-York. Neither France nor America are, therefore, likely to draw upon our resources during the remainder of the year, at least to so great an extent as would interfere with the value of money in the discount market. Indeed, we may go so far as to say that a portion of the nine millions in gold shipped to New-York since November last will gradually be returned to us. The serious defeat of the National troops in the South will, we apprehend, compel the Northern Government to lay out large sums of money here for warlike material. The Southerners, too, will come into the best market in the world to obtain vessels and stores necessary to carry on the war, and in this way gold may flow out somewhat more rapidly from the States than some persons seem to imagine. Had the war been brought to a close, we should be disposed to say, seeing that the new Tariff in the North is by no means favorable to our outward trade, that it would be necessary for us to send away more bullion; but the success which has attended the Southern troops, and the high tone which President Davis assumes in reference to the future, seem to indicate a long and a fierce struggle. So long as it lasts, so long shall we be deprived of our usual supplies of American cotton, and so long will our general trade with America continue in a depressed state. The gradual improvement in our trade with the Continent, but more especially with France, will, to a great extent, counterbalance the loss of that once great field for commercial enterprise—namely, America. Still, we can hardly presume to contend that money will become a mere drug in consequence. Doubtless, we shall have a steady influx of the precious metals for some time, and an accumulation of gold in the Bank of England; but at the same time, if we are to calculate upon an important increase in trade, we may likewise conclude that there will be a greater demand for money on the part of the commercial body, and which demand, if only moderately active, will prevent a rapid fall in the quotations, either at the Bank of England or in Lombard-street. Speculative operations in cotton will absorb large amounts of capital, but we doubt much whether that description of produce will run up to almost fabulous prices. Notwithstanding the blockade of the Southern ports in America, cotton will be exported, though in but small quantities; and the high prices at which inferior kinds are now selling will induce heavy, possibly unusually large, shipments from India. Some of our importers calculate upon the receipt of one million bales this year, but our impression is that the quantity will considerably exceed that estimate. Increased shipments may lead to a more active demand for silver on Indian account, but the large additional sales of cotton goods in the East will possibly prevent a drain upon our actual resources. In other words, we believe that the demand for silver for India will be easily met by our importations.

### THE AMERICAN CALL FOR MONEY.

The London *Times'* City Article again warns English capitalists against the probable consequences of lending their money to the Government of Washington. The writer says:

"The Morrill Tariff, which commercially assimilates the United States with the most retrograde countries in the world, is not only to be maintained but to be increased in force by the imposition of additional duties. At the same time the Secretary of the Treasury is to be empowered to put forth an apparently unlimited creation of Treasury notes for amounts equivalent to £1 and £2 each "for national circulation." We are consequently to witness in combined action the two influences of a protective and prohibitory Custom-house system, and a paper currency of the most enticing and dangerous description. Coupled with this there is to be an income tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes of £160 per annum, which will leave entirely untouched the great mass of the people who regulate the politics of the nation, and which will depend for its amount upon the voluntary honesty of the returns sent in by the remainder. The measure was to apply in fair proportion to landed property, but the Western farmers would not submit to this, and the House of Representatives, it said, "wisely gave way to their objections." A tax of 2s. on silver watches and of 4s. on gold watches, as well as of 4s. to £10 on carriages, according to their quality, an excise on spirits and beer, an increased duty on sugar, and entirely new duties on tea and coffee, are among the other means by which it is hoped to add a few millions sterling to the revenue. The cost of collection in a wide country like America must, of course, be enormous, and 15 per cent. is to be offered to each State that will perform that task for itself, and thus save the necessity of providing a separate and costly machinery on the part of the General Government. The nine seceding States are reckoned among the contributories each in their proportion, and after they shall have been coerced back into the Union, and have ruined themselves as far as possible by their efforts in war, they will, therefore, have to meet heavy arreors while they are voluntarily voting the supplies to provide the dividends on such National loans as may have been raised for bringing them to obedience. The journals hold out that, "of course, they do not anticipate any such state of things as the income tax becoming permanent, as has been the case in Great Britain;" but the substitute that is to be found for it, when the results of borrowing enormous sums at 10 and 12 per cent. interest shall come to be truly felt, is not even hinted at. The National expenditure is now estimated, on good authority, to be going on at the rate of £75,000,000 per annum, exclusive of the distinct and sovereign expenditure of the thirty-four States. The ordinary National revenue, from all sources, is about £16,000,000. Supposing the new duties to yield the £4,000,000 or £6,000,000 anticipated, there remains about £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 to be obtained by loans in the shape of issues, either of stock, Treasury bonds, or notes for national circulation. At present, with an amount of bullion in the New-York banks far exceeding any sum ever before known, and while the money pressure from the new order of things has scarcely yet been practically felt, the lowest rate at which the Government can borrow, even for short periods, is ten per cent. What will be the charge when specie rapidly flows out in consequence of the gigantic expenditure, when a severe money market operates together with political distrust, and when it is found that three months' loans are as bad and deceptive as three months' enlistments? Already we have assertions *that the votes in Congress have destroyed the credit of the Government, and that it could not now get £4,000,000 on any terms in the New-York market*, while the most hopeful and strongest friends of the Administration go no further than to allege that the Government credit will still prove good, "if" its financial scheme is broad enough to meet the necessities of the case; if, after the fashion of Mexico and Turkey, specific branches of revenue are pledged as security; and if £10,000,000 or £20,000,000 of paper circulation is put out. Under the circumstances, the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring both North and South to reason. If they were to be staved off by funds from Europe, the lenders would richly deserve that share of the bitter results which would be certain speedily to fall upon them."

### OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM UNDER DISCUSSION.

*From the Liverpool Post.*

Considerable pains were taken on the hustings on Wednesday to make political capital out of the American war. The most extraordinary conclusions were drawn from imaginary facts. People who do not resemble ourselves in everything are of course in the wrong. The Americans had no State Church, and therefore they have quarreled amongst themselves. They had universal suffrage, and therefore the South wishes to be separated from the North, because the effect of universal suffrage is a high tariff. Now, in all probability it will be found that the Americans are the most religious people in the world; their piety is so ardent that they patronize most the sects and Churches who are admitted to be most strict. Two-thirds of the people are Wesleyan Methodists, and every other sect inculcates the most ardent patriotism. Even Roman Catholics swell the adverse Armies, and Roman Catholic Bishops bless their standards. No accusation is made on either side against any church or Christian community whatever.

The Conservatives are entitled to an indirect compliment from America if they choose to accept it. Vote by ballot and universal suffrage have not impaired the influence of Toryism. They fought valuantly against the emancipation of the negroes after the slave trade was destroyed, and they still lament that the Earl of Derby succeeded in freeing the Africans in the West Indies by imposing a tax upon this country of twenty millions. The Secessionists in America are following their example, and trying to avoid their failure. They are all slave-owners. They are strongly suspected of desiring a renewal of the slave-trade. One motive, perhaps the primary one, for the present Confederation, was a persuasion that, unless they separated from the North, the North some day or other would imitate the Earl of Derby and emancipate the negroes. Payment would not, it seems, be an atonement for this kind of domestic property. Emancipation is blasphemy; and they appeal to the God of battles not only in favor of the continuance of slavery where it now exists, but for its extension into neighboring states.

### LORD BROUGHAM ALLUDES TO THE SUBJECT.

At the annual meeting at Dublin of the Social Science Association, Lord Brougham made the Inaugural Address, his subject being "Political Progress." His only reference to American affairs was as follows:

"On this most unhappy subject it becomes us to abstain from whatever might be deemed to indicate an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. But we should ill-represent the friends of the science we cultivate if we did not breathe an earnest hope for the termination of a civil war, the real origin of which has been the disappointment of faction in the thirst for places, and which, as if to make it more respectable and more amiable, has assumed as its avowed principle the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, now for the first time declared to be good in itself. Surely, without offence to either party in this lamentable contest, we may breathe a wish that the least of the war's evils—its heavy expense—were bestowed upon the redemption of the colored race, upon the amicable removal of the greatest obstruction that exists to American prosperity, the greatest blot that rests on the American name. Humbly, but deeply, may we be thankful for the blessings we enjoy under our free and well-poised Constitution, which leaves us towards other nations without 'hatred and all uncharitableness,' and certainly without envy; the blessing of being able to continue our labors in secure possession of freedom from all tyranny, whether of one or of the multitude—of individual caprice, so galling to our pride, or of the more insupportable domination of the mob, so omnipresent that nothing is too high for it to reach, nothing so humble and obscure as to escape."

### THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Under this head an article appears in the London *Spectator*, of Aug. 17, which is of especial interest, as the journal in which it appears is well known to be American property and under American inspiration. It has a prominent place among the articles on the leading topics of the day, which forms a conspicuous and valuable feature of the *Spectator*, and will be read with interest by men of all hues in politics on this side of the Atlantic:

Just before the descent of Lopez on Cuba, the American papers were full of allusions to an association called the Order of the Lone Star, said to be organized for the purpose of conquering Cuba and Nicaragua. M. Soule was said to be its President, and the appointment of that individual as Minister to Madrid was regarded by the Court of Spain as a wilful discourtesy. Lopez himself belonged to the society, and it was from the ranks of the Order that Walker obtained his most ardent recruits. After the failure of Walker's first expedition, the rumors of the society died away, and though its members, under the quaint title of "Precipitators," were supposed to be active in the work of disunion, the society itself, as such, ceased to play any prominent part. The more violent members, however, saw in it a power which might be effectively used, and on the first symptom of the predominance of the Free-Soilers, they organized a new association, under the name of the Knights of the Golden Circle, with new and better defined objects, and an obligation of secrecy. The secret of the Order, however, has been betrayed during the intestine strife raised by disunion in Kentucky, and the revelation exposes a plot which, for audacity, ability and wickedness, has rarely been surpassed in the long history of conspiracy.

The object of the Order may be briefly stated. It is nothing less than to raise an army of 16,000 men for the conquest of Mexico, and the establishment in that vast Territory of a strongly organized monarchy, resting on a basis of slave institutions. The precise mode of accomplishing this object has already been settled. As soon as the internal warfare is over, all members of the Order, under their secret leaders, are to repair to Guanajuato, with the Governor of which province of Mexico, Michael Doblado, the Order has concluded a formal treaty. By the provisions of this precious document the Governor is to add 16,000 men of his own, and the entire army is to march forward under his command to the permanent subjugation of the country. Means are found from the revenues of the province, and its State property is "mortgagad" for the payment of the soldiery, at one-eighth above the American rates.

To secure the necessary cohesion, the Order has been organized after this fashion. Every applicant for admission is first sworn to secrecy under the penalty of death, and then the design of the Order is revealed. If he assents to its propriety, and is, moreover, an American born, and a slave-owner, or can produce proof that he is imbued with Southern sentiments, and is a Protestant, he is admitted as a soldier of the Order, and informed of its signs, pass-words, and organization. On the recommendation of the chiefs of the Order he is admitted to the second degree, informed that the stores and ammunition for the Army are collected at Monterey, and acquainted with the names of the officers to whom he is to look for pay. He is also supposed to be on active service, and the President has, we perceive, summoned all Kentuckian members to attend a rendezvous, where they will be drilled and organized by regular instructors, and whence they are, for the present, to control the Kentucky elections in favor of Southern men. If influential enough, he is next admitted to the third degree, the council of the Order, which, under the Presidency of Mr. George Bickley, the future monarch, regulates the affairs of the Order, without communication, except through George Bickley, to the other degrees. He swears in this degree to obtain all the neophytes he can, to support his colleagues the Knights of the Columbian Star in all efforts for office, to conquer Mexico and "Southernize" its institutions; to drive all free negroes into Mexico, there to be enslaved, and to *reduce the peon population of Mexico to slavery*, dividing them as chattels among the members of the Order, and to recognize for the present monarchical institutions, as tending to strong government. Moreover, after the conquest of Mexico, he is to contend for the exclusion of every Roman Catholic from office and from the priesthood, and to support a system of passports enforced by the penalty of death. He again swears to a scheme of government which, from its utter want of resemblance to any American idea, we give entire:

13. The successor to George Bickley must be over thirty years of age, of Southern birth, liberally educated, Knight of the Columbian Star, sound of body and mind, and married, and Protestant. He shall swear to carry out this policy, and to extend Slavery over the whole of Central America if in his power. He shall try to acquire Cuba and control the Gulf of Mexico. No one else will I sustain. But for such a one, who must be proposed by the Cabinet Ministers and elected by all Knights of the Star, or a majority of them, I will sustain here, there, or elsewhere. When the Knights cross the Rio Grande, I will do all I can to send in recruits for the Army, and if I should ever cease to be an active worker for the Star, I will keep secret what I know of the real character of the organization, and I promise never to confer this degree in any other way than in the way I have here received it, and I will forward to George Bickley, or to the Governor-General of this State, the name and fees of every candidate whom I shall initiate as Governor. In witness, I do voluntarily, here and in these presence, sign my name and address."

He is then informed that Mexico can provide any amount of means, that funds to the extent of a million of dollars are lying at Matamoras, and two millions more at Monterey; that the Governor of Guanajuato is rapidly organizing his province for the reception of the Order, and that the march of the invading Army will commence on the 6th of October, 1861.

It reads, all this, rather like a dream of some mad slaveholder than a grave and definite project, which, nevertheless, we believe it to be. The Order is already powerful in the South, the alliance with the Governor is sufficiently probable, and the whole plan is strictly in accordance with the views known to be entertained by the most prominent slaveholders. Nor is the execution of the plan so difficult as to create any *prima facie* suspicion of falsehood. The South is full of men without slaves, with no place in society, and hungry for profitable adventure. They have been accustomed for years to regard the immense republic to their south, with its vast territory, its real and imaginary wealth, its disorganized government, and powerless white population, as a certain and easy prey. The successful annexation of Texas is a proof of what may be accomplished by a few unscrupulous and resolute men, and the laws of the Order tend directly to secure effective cohesion among its members. Quarreling and seduction are absolutely forbidden, every member is responsible for the orphans of those who fall, and societies released from the law are apt to protect themselves by somewhat effective guarantees for their own extra-legal code. The Order has men at command, so numerous that they are said to be objects of terror in Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, and the bribe offered is of stupendous magnitude. It is nothing less than to bestow on 16,000 men a body of slaves equal to the whole slave population of the South, and slaves, too, more easily controlled than the negro race. To men thirsting for ownership, and convinced that Slavery is lawful, the temptation must be almost irresistible, more especially as every American overrates the case with which Mexico might be subdued. The pure Spaniards and the landed proprietors, utterly weary of anarchy, would probably hail a strong Government of any sort, while the native and quadroon population have never been able to resist the hated and dreaded "North." Of the awful increase of human misery which would follow the conquest it is unnecessary to speak. Slavery, as it exists, is bad enough, but the deliberate addition of 3,750,000 people and their children forever to the ranks of a slave population, is a crime from which the imagination itself recoils. It seems from its very magnitude impossible. Cortez, however, conquered these people with far inferior means, and there is no evidence that the Mexican peon of to-day is better able to resist a rifleman than his ancestor was to defeat Cortez's heavy armed cavalry. The only element of effective resistance would be the religious fanaticism the laws of the Order are so well adapted to arouse. These laws, however, were obviously intended to serve only a temporary purpose, the exclusion of Catholics being rendered essential by their friendly feeling for Mexico. A priest informed of the design in the confessional would be certain to put the Mexicans on their guard, perhaps cause the arrest of the Governor who is so coolly selling his country. Mexico once conquered, the necessity for the restriction would disappear, and though one of the laws of the Order, an obligation to dissolve all monasteries and open all convents, seems dictated by a real religious dislike, it is difficult to believe that it would endure in spite of the political advantage of tolerance. The whole scheme may be unreal, and the Knights of the Golden Circle as little disposed to fulfill their promises as Masons are to preserve the obligation of Christian brotherhood. But it must not be forgotten that this, whatever the truth as to this society, is one of the designs of the South, and that the plan, which thus boldy stated seems incredibly atrocious, is part of the permanent policy of the Government which has just won its first battle in front of Manassas Gap. The design, we fear, if the North succumbs, is at once as possible of execution as it is remorselessly wicked in conception.

### AMERICAN LOYALTY AT THE ANTIPODES.

*From the Singapore Times.*

Fourth of July was observed as a holiday by the Americans in Singapore. In the evening some forty or fifty gentlemen, comprising nearly all the American shipmasters now in port, and several American residents of Singapore, met at Mr. G. H. Dana's residence, "Bunker Hill," and partook of a sumptuous repast. Several speeches were made, and it was pleasant to observe the unanimous Union sentiment which prevailed, and the sympathy which all seemed to feel in the trouble of their countrymen at home. Mr. Dana made the following remarks, which were received with "three times three:"

Friends and Countrymen: This is the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of our glorious "Declaration of Independence;" a day which has always been religiously observed by our ancestors, and I feel that even in this year, sad in itself on account of the fearful struggle now going on in our far away home, the day should be kept to show our love of our old home institutions, and our adherence to the Star Spangled Banner, which let us hope will soon wave again over every State from Maine to Texas. Gentlemen, I will conclude with those glorious words of Daniel Webster for my toast, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, after which Prof. Risley, who was one of the guests, enlivened the company with several excellent and amusing songs.

### What the Empire Does for Paris.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE OPENING OF THE BOULEVARD MALESHERBES.

*From the London Globe.*

On Tuesday the inauguration of the new Boulevard Malesherbes took place with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" that such a ceremony could derive from the presence of the Sovereign, the principal State officers, an imposing array of troops and national guards, and a dense and enthusiastic crowd. The thoroughfare itself, (which has been already described in these columns,) in its present unfinished state, threw difficulties well nigh insurmountable in the way of decoration. Nothing that could be done, however, to conceal the nakedness of unfinished houses, and huge embankments which form the sides of the Boulevard towards its furthest extremity, had been omitted. Garlands of foliage, Venetian masts, flags, banners, and wooden or pasteboard columns painted to imitate gold and marble, and those thousand other devices which the French are such adepts in contriving, were plentifully distributed along the road, and at a distance the decorations, combined with the military display and the immense crowd which availed itself of every vantage ground whence a glimpse of the pageant might be obtained, presented a very striking appearance. From the Madeleine to the old Boulevards Exterieur a line of troops and National Guards was drawn up on either side. At the Church of Saint Augustin, which is being built near the Place de Laborde, the whole scaffolding was so arranged as to present the appearance of a mass of verdure and flowers. At the entrance of the Parc de Monceaux a triumphal arch was erected, bearing in letters of gold on one side, the words "Urbs Renovata," and on the other, "Paris Assaini, Embelli, Agrandi." Behind this arch a pavilion in the Moorish style had been erected—commanding on the one side a view of the Madeleine down the new avenue, while on the other the Arc de Triomphe and the golden domes and spires of the Russian chapel loomed over the trees of the Parc of Monceaux. The Emperor drove up in an open carriage at 5 o'clock precisely, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people, the troops presenting arms, drums beating, and bands playing.

In reply to an address read by the Prefect of the Seine, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: The inauguration of a new way of communication has nothing extraordinary about it at this day, and I should not have made a public ceremony of it if I had not wished to testify my sympathy with the municipal council, which with a constant zeal occupies itself with the interests of the town, my satisfaction with the Prefect of the Seine, for his indefatigable perseverance in pursuit of a great object, and, lastly, my approbation of all those whose concurrence has so well assisted his efforts. The embellishments of the capital, when once they are finished, excite general admiration, but during their execution they always raise criticisms and complaints. It is because it is impossible, in such enterprises, not to injure for a moment certain interests; the duty of the administration, nevertheless, is to conciliate these without swerving from the path to be followed. This path you are acquainted with: to give activity to labor, new life to the industry and commerce of Paris, by disengaging them from the shackles that hindered their growth; to protect the less favored classes; to combat the increasing dearness of the most necessary commodities. Towards attaining the first of these results the Government has made a great step, and you will learn with pleasure that since the treaty of commerce with England, the exportation of Parisian articles has almost doubled. As to the administration of the town, by carrying back the octroi wall to the fortifications, by connecting the extremities with the centre by wide routes, it tends to equalize with this vast circle the price of everything; it gives vitality, light and value to some disinherited quarters, occupation to a crowd of employments and movement to commerce. On the other side, I congratulate the town on the measures taken or adopted to ameliorate the lot of the most numerous class. Thus it is engaged in bringing to Paris water, which shall cost less; it takes the tax off rents under 250 francs; it has organized the baking business, so that in case of famine bread shall not exceed a certain rate; it is trying to lessen the price of meat, not only by throwing open the butchery business, but also by the creation of a single market, which shall better guarantee the interest of the consumer; finally, it is everywhere multiplying churches, schools and beneficent institutions. In order to work according to the same order of ideas, I recommend you above everything, in examining your budget, to reduce, as far as your finances shall permit, the duties that weigh on articles of primary necessity. By such means you will acquire fresh titles to my gratitude; for if the capital of a great empire does itself honor by those monuments that recall the glory of arms, and attest the genius of the arts and sciences, it does itself honor no less by the institutions that testify an incessant solicitude for those that suffer, and an enlightened zeal for the general interests of this immense agglomeration, the veritable heart of France, which beats with one pulse with her for her glory and her prosperity.

## THE WAR AND THE LEADERS.

### Another Speech by Wendell Phillips.

### He Demands That the War be Made One of Emancipation.

The following speech, delivered at Allston Hall, Boston, on Aug. 23, the anniversary of the birthday of THEODORE PARKER, we find reported in the *Pine and Palm*:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The anniversary which calls us together to-night is the birthday of our friend THEODORE PARKER. If there was any one feature of his character more prominent than another it was that he never looked back, except for instruction. The true bent of his mind was to look forward to what he considered his duty. I do not like to look back and sketch his character or life. If I wanted a monument, I should bid you look round upon this nation shattered by the sceptre of Justice, and ask you to see the effect of that long life of his, devoted to the prayer that God would execute justice between man and man. I think if he were here to-night his keen eye would glisten at the sight of what he would see about him. Every plan of his life successful, every prophecy fulfilled, every hope gratified.

He belonged to that class which, without office, has been able by simple weight of character and thought to revolutionize this country. He died just at the daybreak of the success of those efforts, and to-day the nation reels under the blows of the mighty right hand. I thank God for it! For us who sympathize with him, we may lift up our heads—for the day of our deliverance is come. The sky is all bright—from the centre to the circumference with gleams of hope. God has broken up the foundations of the Union, and he will not renew it.

THEODORE PARKER, I think, would look upon to-day as the trial day of Democracy in this country. He prophesied this day,—what use shall we make of it? What would he bid us do? What is the lesson that his lips, if they could break into sound to-day, would give us? Each one must guess for himself. It seems to me we are passing through the trial day of Democracy. We may perceive, if we don't guarantee, that the people are equal to the crisis,—that while the masses grope more or less blindly they love justice,—they mean liberty. [Applause.] They mean to hold the girdle of this country together, and consecrate it to liberty. [Renewed applause.] As we read history, the Democracy of Greece fell because leaders and people were both rotten. There was never a voice raised against it except that of DEMOSTHENES. There was no person in the front rank or in the rear, who had an intelligent appreciation of liberty. Now, the uprising to-day—the purpose of the million—seems to me to indicate that the people are equal to the emergency. We know what we want, and we want it with a will, and unless the popular wish is cheated this Republic will be preserved in its integrity. It will be preserved as it can only be preserved, on the basis of the Declaration of Independence. To-day the Administration has been six months in office, and what have they done? Six months! The weapons which our people have placed in their hands, how have they used them? Give two months to root out the public offices, and what have they done? Europe looks across the water, and sees twenty millions of people—their bonds at 96 in the market, their harvests in their barns, and their prosperity on a substantial basis. Europe also looks across the water, and sees eight millions without credit, without food, and without munitions of war. The Congress of the one sits guarded by 100,000 soldiers, and the Congress of the other unassailed. Europe sees the North acting constantly on the defensive, except when she has been twice beaten back like a stricken hound. It sees the weaker portion aggressive at every point. I ask, then, in these four months, what has the Administration done in response to the people. It has done nothing with that immense military array. Has it done anything in response to popular sentiment? Has it set forth any principle, or any avowal of purpose, or any great public opinion which they are to use? Not a line—not a word! The world speculates upon the purposes of the United States. It seems to me so far—and six months is not a very short time at a crisis like this—that the hour has come, but not the man. [Applause.] No man with purpose indicated—no gallant spirit to gather up the enthusiasm of the people—that indispensable requisite, personal loyalty, which has carried all nations through like emergencies—none. My view is, that the trial of democracy shows the masses equal to the emergency—but the Administration not equal to it, either in courage, capacity, or in statesmanship.

Everything is possible. Even this Administration may be outspoken and energetic; but what fair ground have we to expect it? The Commander-in-Chief was born in Virginia, and the President was born in Kentucky, and no man gets over his birth-place. The fact is, they look upon the question with State pride and State sympathy, whereas no one should attempt to rebuild a nation but upon the corner-stone of eternal justice. Time is slipping away, and how long it may be necessary to educate the President up to the level of efficient leadership, I do not know; but if it takes much longer to move those halting limbs and open those eyes, Europe will take her own course. Whether Treason shall be called Revolution, is only a question of *time*.

If on the 1st of March next the country stands as it does now—the North defensive and the South offensive—Washington threatened and the Southern cities free, every one will expect Europe to stretch her hands across the ocean and acknowledge the Confederacy. Every month, therefore, is vastly important; for the conquest of the South is not the business of a day. The question lies between secession and hasty recognition. I don't believe that there is a Union man at the South worth minding, except the blacks. There are hundreds, aye, thousands, of men who have Union sympathies, but they are like men carved in marble; they have not the courage to make themselves felt. The only men to count on the checker-board, to-day, are the blacks. Two hundred years of Slavery and the violation of every right man holds dear, the hoarded vengeance of six generations, make the blacks inevitably and irrevocably loyal. Whoever fails, they remain true to the banner that promises liberty and justice, if not revenge. Let our regiments penetrate the South with that message. Let FREMONT descend the Mississippi, and when he falls on New-Orleans, he will have half a million of men under his flag. On the contrary, what voice is it that comes from Washington? Why the inevitable statute of confiscation was wrung from the President by half the Senate on their knees. Bull Run might have taught him what was to be done. And the New-York *Herald*, which is always well posted, says, "one victory, and then offer such terms as the South never dreamed of asking." Now it seems to be the duty of the hour to show, unmistakably, by every channel by which public opinion makes itself felt, that the purpose of the Northern States, if such purpose exists, is to conquer—and conquer in the service of freedom. [Cheers.] There are two reasons for that. One is, should the South dream of compromise—that she may see that the Constitution of '87 is at an end, and that there can be no other except one based upon equal liberty or manhood.

We are willing to accept the challenge now made to us—a Union for Slavery, or a Union without it; and we abide the issue, no matter at what cost of fire, and blood, and treasure. We will make no peace but the peace of justice. [Applause.]

Men complain of the London *Times*. Do you suppose that the writers of that paper took their cue from reporters in these States? Why they obtain their information from their own Government; and when they say that in this war our Government ignores Slavery, they only speak the intelligence they receive from Washington. Lancashire and the Bank of England never base their information upon the speculations of a vagabond reporter. [Laughter.] They base their action upon the best information which the Ministers give them. And we receive back from the Press of London and Paris the news of what our Government means.

The Cabinet talk of reconstructing this country as it was, but we mean to tell them that it can't be done. [Cheers.] We are to teach them that this war is the most intolerable abuse of the nineteenth century—the matchless crime of this generation, unless it means the emancipation of four millions of victims. We are to teach the Administration that thirty millions of people are not to be hurled into the hell of civil war, unless they have such a purpose as will make it the holiest crusade which the annals of the world has ever shown. It shall be a war to cut out the eating cancer which is destroying our leading men, and for which the people are ready, needing nothing but leaders. [More cheering.]

You and I do not often see such a production as Gen. BUTLER's last letter from Fortress Monroe. It is the noblest document I have seen in this war. Coming from [illegible], it would have been called impracticable, fanatic; but the moment it came from a Democratic General—from a General who had held the [illegible] of the North on the sacred soil of Virginia—the whole North cried out amen. It crystallizes the sentiment of the North into one purpose. It was a speech and an act. What we want of the Administration is an indication of a purpose—not an argument, but proposition. Why, the ideas of the gunner are infinitely more important than his cannon. You and I are to load the muskets which we saw pass through our streets to-day with the purpose of liberty, otherwise their charge is empty powder.

Now, if the Administration takes another six months for the education of the Secretary of War in raising regiments, and the Secretary of the Treasury in raising notes, and the Secretary of State in blocking the wheels, why, then, one or two things happen. Foreign States will no longer leave it a domestic question. They will start to their feet and make certain demands. What course will the nation take then? Will she yield? Perhaps so—perhaps not. You and I think that the spirit of Cromwellian Republicanism still exists among us, and that spirit, inscribing Emancipation upon its banner, will carry it to the Gulf, in defiance of all opposition, abroad or at home. But with such changing elements no man can be sure of this. [Cheers.]

I understand that the Minister to Vienna tells England that if she moves but one step forward from her present position, it would free every slave and destroy every cotton crop for the next three years. I almost believe it; but by that time the American people will have had twelve months of war—defeats as well as victories—and may possibly admit that it would be better to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy and try to settle down into two States. I believe that the Union is the Gibraltar of Slavery—that the Union out of the way, Slavery cannot exist for ten years. Sorry should I be to see that the leaders were wanting, and that the masses were baulked of their purpose. I should acknowledge it as the most precious boon of the present generation if the four millions of slaves would come before you daily—you who love the Union—and thus induce you to compel the Administration to do its duty.

I know that there is not the first germ of a purpose in the Cabinet at Washington—that you have to create it—that every member of the Cabinet wants some one to relieve them of the responsibility of action, some even asking God to create an insurrection which would compel them to do what they dare not do on their own responsibility. Now, one of the most triumphant, useful journals has closed its lips. All over the Free States the men who should have led their party are silent. I do not arraign them; but when this dead weight of silence settles down upon a people, while we are to be whipped into liberty—that every free press should be silent while Washington is to be shelled into liberty! Are there no men to utter their sentiments boldly, in order that there may be one agglomerate purpose to hurl it on the head of the Cabinet?

You may say that I arraign the Cabinet. I do. Those six months should have witnessed the capture of Charleston and New-Orleans, and the landing of 6,000 men on Sullivan's Island. Sixty days after there would have been a jubilee in every hovel in Carolina. Instead of that, I defy the most sanguine Republican to tell me what his President means—to tell me when this war shall be conducted with anything like that vigor which a bankrupt public demands. A million a day. Our best blood shed in ineffectual forays. Gen. LYON—a man worth half-a-dozen victories—sacrificed to the War Department.

It is time that every Press should cry out that this inhuman butchery should cease, or vindicate itself in the face of the world. In six months England and France—the only Powers that can force your Cabinet to anything like a vigorous prosecution of policy—will interfere. There is one gleam that this young General summoned, it may be, to supply the place of the General-in-Chief—Gen. MCCLELLAN—[loud cheers]—may possess the military vigor that will carry us beyond this danger. There may be another, whose name is dear to the people—I mean FREMONT. [Cheers.] With LANE on his right and MONTGOMERY on his left, he may pass down the Valley of the Mississippi, and may launch a thunderbolt to announce to the Government that he has freed the slaves of the Southwest. [Continued cheering.] Or it may be that the people will take it out of the Government's hands, and deal with it in its own way.

It lies with the masses whether this war is to be made anything but the assertion of empire. The South has cut her own throat. She has gone into the swine—[laughter]—and is rushing down into the sea. [Renewed laughter and applause.] She has consummated her own suicide. But assembled here, as we are to-day—on the anniversary of such a birthday—we remember his deep interest in democracy itself. How proudly he counted always the millions of his countrymen—how grandly he pictured their future. To-day, therefore, we may well ask for such vigor of purpose as will save the Empire unbroken and true to its normal idea, Freedom—as will allow the masses to carry out their purpose, hold all North America, and consecrate it to equal liberty. If the Press is silent, where are our Senators? Where are our Republican leaders? Are there no gatherings of Northern men that Washington may yet know it? There is a better thing that a Senator can do than drill a brigade. He can instruct a Commonwealth. He can teach the North. You should demand this of him. These leaders ought to speak to the millions. Would to God we had one man willing to take an ounce of responsibility! who would speak to twenty millions of the North, and guide them through this crisis!

What made STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wield such a power over the people? It was the pluck which he displayed. They were glad to see a man once risk an opinion and not stop to cypher it out on the slate. We want a CURTIUS who will look down from his height of leadership and see that the people receive no injury—to carry to the President the wishes of the people; and this work must be done in the next three months. [Loud applause.]

## LAW REPORTS.

### What Constitutes a Charge on the Separate Estate of a Married Woman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

*Vincent* vs. *Buhler*.—By the Court: BRADY, J.—The lease executed by Mrs. Buhler contained covenants, on her part, to pay the rent, and her estate was dependent upon those covenants. They could not be enforced against her, and the contract was void for want of mutuality of obligation. A married woman cannot make a contract, except in reference to her separate estate, and the intention to charge the separate estate must be expressed in the contract, if in writing. (Yale *vs.* Dederer, 22 N. Y. Rep., 450.)

In this case there is no proof of any separate estate owned by the defendant's wife. A married woman cannot be a lessee, for her free will is so suspended during coverture that she may plead *non est factum* to an action on any covenant contained in the lease. For use and occupation her baron will be liable. (Woodfall's Land. and Ten., 137.)

She may, under the acts of 1848 and 1849, take a lease which imposes no obligation by covenant to pay rent, thus leaving the chattel real uncontrolled by and not dependent upon covenants. (Darby *vs.* Callaghan, 16 N. Y. Rep., 71.)

And under the provisions of the act of 1860, (Session Law, 157,) a married woman may be bound by her contract, in reference to her sole or separate business, the husband being relieved from any liability upon such obligations. But in this case the occupancy of the premises by the defendant, and his payment of the rent sometimes, which was to be paid by the covenants in the lease, amount to a recognition or ratification of the contract to pay, and, at all events, create an implied obligation to pay for such use and occupation.

The judgment should be affirmed.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Joseph Moreau* vs. *Severn E. Bowdine*.—Bond approved.

*In the Matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company*.—Application denied.

*In the Matter of James Hickey*.—*Certiorari* allowed.

*In the Matter of the Assignment of David and Robert Stigralt*.—Order granted.

*Miles Chambers* vs. *Alson Roberts et al.*—Motion granted.

*Isaac B. Parker* vs. *Charles L. Warren*.—Report confirmed.

*Same* vs. *Same*.—Report confirmed.

*In the matter of James Johnston*—Commitment insufficient, and prisoner discharged.

*J. A. Maxwell* vs. *Wm. A. Conger*—Attachment cannot issue against two of the defendants on the papers submitted.

*Zenal Lowery* vs. *Nathaniel L. McCready*—Application denied.

*In the matter of Stephen A. Spencer*—Ordered that the prisoner be discharged.

### Obituary.

Hon. WASHINGTON KING, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis, died suddenly at that city of apoplexy on the 27th inst.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE....AUG. 29, 1861.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,500 | U. S. 6s, '62 | 98½ | 2,000 | Erie R. 1st M. B | 102¾ |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Cou | 88 | 2,000 | H. River R. 3d M. B. | 86 |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Reg | 87¾ | 5,000 | Harlem 2d M. B | 89 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5s, '74..Cou | 78¾ | 500 | Ill. Cen. R. B. | 89 |
| 4,000 | do | 78½ | 1,000 | C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B | 92¼ |
| 31,000 | Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs | 97½ | 2,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B | 75 |
| 14,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '86 | 89¾ | 22 | Am. Ex. Bank | 78 |
| 8,000 | do | 90 | 40 | do | 75 |
| 11,000 | Ill. Coup. Bs. '62 | 82 | 10 | Metropolitan Bank | 76½ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Coup. Bs., '79 | 84 | 7 | Shoe & Leather B'k | 78 |
| 3,000 | Tenn. St. 6's, '90 | 42¾ | 108 | Pacific M. S. Co | 75½ |
| 22,000 | do | 43 | 50 | do | 75¼ |
| 5,000 | do | 43¼ | 50 | do s30 | 75 |
| 1,000 | Louisiana St. 5's | 40 | 475 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 73¼ |
| 6,000 | Louisiana St. 6's | 53 | 50 | do | 73½ |
| 1,000 | Virginia St. 6's | 53 | 50 | do s10 | 73½ |
| 1,000 | Georgia State 6s | 69 | 50 | do s60 | 72¾ |
| 3,000 | do | 70 | 100 | Erie Railway | 24¾ |
| 11,000 | N. C. State 6s | 56¼ | 250 | do | 24¾ |
| 15,000 | do | 56½ | 100 | Reading Railroad | 35¼ |
| 9,000 | Missouri State 6s | 41½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 64½ |
| 3,000 | do | 41½ | 50 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 65½ |
| 8,000 | do | 41½ | 50 | do s10 | 65½ |
| 1,000 | California State 7s | 75½ | 275 | Chicago & R. I'd R. | 41 |
| 3,000 | do | 75½ | 40 | Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pfd. | 45 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $11,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. | 78½ | 50 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 41¾ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Reg | 88 | 150 | do s60 | 40¾ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. | 88½ | 50 | do | 41½ |
| 8,500 | Treas. 6 ₱ ct. 2-year | 97½ | 150 | do b15 | 41½ |
| 2,000 | Louisiana St. 6s. | 53½ | 50 | Pacific M. S. Co | 75¼ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Coup. Bds. '79 | 84½ | 50 | do s15 | 75 |
| 12,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 41½ | 50 | do s30 | 74¾ |
| 5,000 | do b10 | 41¾ | 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. s15 | 73 |
| 4,000 | Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R. | 47 | 50 | do | 73¼ |
| | | | 50 | do s5 | 73½ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Coup. Bds. '70 | 82½ | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R. s30 | 66 |
| 13,000 | Virginia St. 6s | 54½ | 75 | do | 65½ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 1st m. b. | 102½ | 50 | do s5 | 65½ |
| 10 | Bank North Amer. | 70 | 50 | do s10 | 65½ |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 24½ | | | |

THURSDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The additional subscriptions to the National Loan in 7.30 ₱ cent. Three-Year Treasury Bonds, at the Sub-Treasury to-day, were *one hundred and fifty* in number, the amounts ranging from $50 to $10,000 each. The aggregate sum paid in on these subscriptions is $270,950. There was more spirit evinced to-day at the Sub-Treasury office on this subject than at any previous day, and the course of popular subscription, thus far, is extremely gratifying to all the loyal friends of the Government here, as it must be to the country at large. The interest so promptly evinced is the more remarkable as it is in advance of the formal appeal to the country to be made by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, under the recent act of Congress. The prospect now is that a very large share of the first instalment of the New Loan will be voluntarily taken up before the Administration are prepared to offer the Treasury Bonds, complete, to the public. The popular change in their form, suggested by the Associate Banks of New-York, which attaches semi-annual coupons to each bond, even down to the denomination of $50, while delaying the work of engraving and printing, affords much satisfaction to subscribers near the points of interest payments, and will add, it is believed, an additional attraction to the employment of the Bonds in the more distant sections of the country, if not ultimately in Europe. The first $50,000,000 are to bear the uniform date of Aug. 19, 1861, and the coupons will be payable at the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries of the United States on the 19th of February and 19th of August respectively, for the next three years, provided a conversion is not previously made by the holders into a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. stock.

There is a very quiet Money market this week, and the improvement in rates which was rather looked for after the recent Government negotiation, has not yet been fairly established, as 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime discounts, are the current terms still quoted at Bank and on the Street. The Foreign Exchanges are steady; 107½@107⅞ ₱ cent. on London, for Bankers' bills, and 106½@107½ for Merchants'. The letters from London, by the *Asia*, advise an easy Discount market at 4½ ₱ cent. The Bank bullion was on the increase. The return for the week ending the 14th August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest | £3,528,877 | Increase | £8,425 |
| Public deposits | 3,926,955 | Increase | 83,192 |
| Other deposits | 12,092,801 | Increase | 273,821 |
| Gov't securities | 10,000,800 | Increase | 100,000 |
| Other securities | 17,632,471 | Decrease | 277,179 |
| Notes unemployed | 6,288,460 | Increase | 503,730 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,103,520, being a decrease of £243,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,647,658, showing an increase of £287,213 when compared with the preceding return.

The Stock Market was very firm to-day for the National and Southern State Stocks, and fairly supported on the Railway Shares. The United States Coupon 6 ₱ cents of 1881 sold at 88½ ₱ cent.; the two-year Treasury 6 ₱ cents at 97½ ₱ cent.; North Carolina 6 ₱ cents rapidly advanced to 59½ ₱ cent.; Virginias to 54½; Tennessees 43@43½; Missouris 41¾@41⅞ ₱ cent. A number of the Southern Stocks were comparatively scarce at the Board, and bidders were compelled to advance their offers to bring them out. The business in the National Funded Stocks is of an investment character, and the changes from day to day this week are not important. The Coupon fives of 1874 attract some attention because of the recent decline from 80½@81 to 78½@⅝ ₱ cent. The advance in Pacific Mail Shares was not fully supported to-day, the last cash sale being at 75¼, as against 76 bid yesterday afternoon. We learn of no well-authenticated cause for the recent advance, beyond the scarcity of the stock on the Street, to fill maturing speculative contracts. Some of these fell due, to-day, at a difference of 10 ₱ cent. against the sellers in July. The Western Railways were in more favor among the speculators at the close of the day, than the New-York Roads. New-York Central closed 73¼ ₱ cent. bid; Galena rose to 65⅞@66 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 41¼@½; Toledo, 29@29½; Illinois Central, 64½ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm.

We learn that the President of the Galena Company is in town, to confer with some of the large Stock and Bond holders in regard to the renewal of that portion of the original first mortgage which falls due in 1862. His plan is understood to contemplate an extension or exchange of Bonds of the same mortgage to run 20 years, with a sufficient Sinking fund to extinguish the principal by the year 1862, and as the amount to fall due next year is moderate—say, less than half a million for the whole year—there is little doubt that so far as this negotiation may be supposed to stand in the way of an early Dividend on the Stock, it will be removed by the prompt consent and action of the heaviest holders of the Bonds and Stock in this City.

The following were the bids for the City Bank shares to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | 104 | Pacific | 80 |
| Merchants' | 80 | Bank of the Republic | 75 |
| Mechanics' | 80½ | Hanover | 65 |
| City | 100 | Metropolitan | 76½ |
| Phenix | 80 | Market | 75 |
| Fulton | 105 | Nassau | 80 |
| National | 80 | Shoe & Leather | 77 |
| Seventh Ward | 105 | Corn Exchange | 70 |
| State of New-York | 75 | Continental | 60 |
| Commerce | 76 | New-York County | 67 |
| Broadway | 100 | Importers' & Traders' | 77 |
| American Exchange | 75 | Park | 85 |

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was as follows: Hudson seconds, Erie thirds and Southern Michigan firsts being 1½@2 ₱ cent better than yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central sixes | 92 | N. Indiana firsts | 75 |
| N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64 | 100½ | Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c. | 74¾ |
| N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76 | 100 | Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75 | 89¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76 | 100 | T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c. | 51 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 102½ | T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c., '70 | 10 |
| Erie seconds, '59 | 100¼ | L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds | 10 |
| Erie seconds, extended | 100¼ | Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 81 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 85½ | C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series | 37 |
| Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts | 68 | C. & N. W. seconds | 15 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 103 | Galena & Chicago firsts | 97½ |
| Hudson seconds, s. f. '85 | 96 | Gal. & Chi. seconds | 95½ |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 78 | Chic. & R. Island firsts | 90 |
| Hudson convertib's '67 | 88 | L. Erie & Wabash firsts | 60½ |
| Harlem firsts, '69-'72 | 95½ | L. Erie & W. seconds | 28 |
| Harlem seconds | [illegible] | C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. bonds | 92¼ |
| M. Cent. 8 ₱ c. '82 | [illegible] | Massachusetts sixes | 101 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts | [illegible] | Vermont sixes | [illegible] |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds | [illegible] | Connecticut sixes | 101 |

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | $[illegible] |
| Payments on all accounts | 744,[illegible] |
| Balance in all funds | [illegible] |
| For Customs | 5,000 |
| Treasury Notes | 270,[illegible] |

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamers *Bremen* and *City of Washington*, Saturday, Aug. 31. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

| | |
|---|---|
| London—60 days' sight | 107¾ ₱ cent. |
| London—3 days' sight | 108½ ₱ cent. |
| Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar | 5f. 22½c. |
| Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar | 5f. 28¾c. |
| Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder | 40c. |
| Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco | 35¼c. |
| Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin | 40¼c. |
| Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar | 77c. |

### Financial and Commercial, per Asia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England on the 15th reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ ₱ cent. The event was not altogether anticipated. It caused a slight improvement in the funds, but this improvement was subsequently lost. After the reduction in the rate there was a full average demand for money at the Bank. The Banks and Discount houses had reduced their allowance in deposits in conformity with the movement at the Bank of England.

The funds on the 16th exhibited increased firmness, and Consols closed at 90¼@⅜ for money, and 90¾@⅞ for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £287,213—the amount held being £12,647,658.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 17—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand for American descriptions has only been on a moderate scale during the present week. Buyers have obtained ⅛d. advantage here and there, in qualities below middling, whilst in the more current sorts no change of consequence is observable." Other qualities were dull and drooping. There was more firmness observable on Thursday. The sales of the week have been 46,190 bales, including 5,580 to speculators, and 8,620 to exporters. On Friday (yesterday) there was a fair demand and a steady market—the sales reaching about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orleans, fair | 9¼d | Mobile, middling | 8⅜d |
| Orleans, middling | 8⅜d | Uplands, fair | 8¾d |
| Mobile, fair | 8⅞d | Uplands, middling | 8 5-16d |

The stock is estimated at 944,360 bales, of which 678,910 are American.

Trade at Manchester is quiet, but without material change in prices, although for some kinds of goods an easier tone is apparent.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been generally fine and the harvest progresses satisfactorily. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected and nominal: quotations range from 24s.@27s. Wheat in the merest retail demand, and prices again rather easier. Red Western, 9s. 2s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@11s. 4d.; White Western, 12s.; Southern, 13s. ₱ cental. Corn dull, at a further decline of 6d. ₱ quarter; mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.; Yellow, 29s. 6s.@30s.; White, 31s.@33s. 6s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef of good quality in fair demand, but secondary neglected and lower. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon slow and holders anxious sellers, at declining prices. Lard dull, at 48s.@50s. Tallow in large supply and dull, at a further decline of 1s.; Butchers' Association, 46s.@46s. 6d.; and New-York City rendered, 45s.@45s. 6s.

PRODUCE.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: A large business in ASHES at 29s. 6d. for old and 30s.@31s. for new Pots. Pearls are very scarce; small sales at 35s. RESIN rather more doing at 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d. for common, and 7s. 4d.@16s. for medium to fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE neglected. Retail sales at 44s. 9d.@46s. SUGARS quiet and favoring buyers. COFFEE inactive. RICE unchanged. Carolina—sales of 65 tierces at 24s. 6d. Philadelphia Bark, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. Baltimore, 8s. 9d. Jute 10s. dearer for the better sorts. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL quiet but firm at 31s. 9d.@32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: A moderate business in the CORN market, at about previous rates. White American WHEAT, 57s.@59s.; Red. 50s.@58s. FLOUR, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. IRON very dull; Bars and Rails, £5@£5 2s. 6d.; Scotch Pigs, 51s. COFFEE firm and rather dearer. SUGARS unchanged. TEA without material change; Congou ¾c.@1c. RICE in good demand. TALLOW further receded; Z. C. 43s.6d. for old, and 44s.@45s. for new. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, under forced sales, declined to 48s., at which there is no inquiry. LINSEED CAKES firm; New-York in bbls. £11 5s., and in bags £10 15s. OILS quiet; parcels of cod *via* New-York and Boston, have sold at £34. Sperm neglected. Linseed Oil quiet—31s.9d.@32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say quotations are nominal except for United States Fives, which find buyers at 72. Virginia Sterling Fives 45¾; do. Sixes, bonds, 46½.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, (Saturday,) were 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Consols closed, yesterday, at 90¾@90⅞ for money and account.

Erie Shares, 24¾@24¾; Illinois Central Shares, 39.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 16.

Sales of cotton for the week 4,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. Stock 266,000 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 18,701 bbls. Flour, 234 bbls. and 234 bags Corn Meal, 64,333 bushels Wheat, 207,778 bushels Corn, 1,326 bushels Rye, 1,344 bushels Oats, 1,166 pkgs. Provisions, and 645 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales: 310 bags Rio, at 14¾c.@15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 15¾c.; and 30 bags Laguayra, at 14c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. Orleans & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16 |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 18¾ | 18⅞ | 19 | 19¼ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20 | 20¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The circulars and newspapers by the *Asia* report the English markets for Breadstuffs dull and heavy. The demand from export buyers here to-day is consequently restricted, as shippers are not disposed to purchase freely, unless at reduced prices. State and Western Flour has declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and closes with a downward tendency. The receipts have been fair, and most receivers have been eager to sell, particularly low and medium grades. The reported sales reach 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 70, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 35@$5 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 25 | @$4 30 |
| Extra State | 4 40 | @ 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 20 | @ 4 30 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 35 | @ 5 45 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 40 | @ 5 60 |
| Inferior extra Ohio | 4 85 | @ 4 90 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand | 4 95 | @ 5 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 15 | @ 6 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 75 | @ 4 90 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 00 | @ 6 75 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 4 85 | @ 6 75 |

Southern Flour rules quiet at drooping rates. Sales 750 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, including superfine at $4 25@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; The supply is light and the receipts are limited. Rye Flour is selling at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat has been depressed by the unfavorable news per *Asia*. Shippers have been reluctant to operate, without obtaining liberal concessions from holders, who are willing to make some reduction in prices, but not to accept the low rates, which buyers generally offer. The receipts have been fair, chiefly of inferior and common lots, which are least sought after and which are quite irregular in value. The reported sales amount to 170,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32; White Western at $1 22@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 22; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 19; new red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; old red Western, at $1 15@$1 18; mixed Western at $1 15; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 04@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02; Northwestern Club at 98c.@$1; Chicago Spring, unsound, to choice, at 85c.@$1; new white Genesee at $1 30; new red Genesee at $1 16; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn opened firmly, but closed heavy. Receipts large; shippers less inclined to buy; sales 100,000 bushels, at 45c.@48½c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 43c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 49c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for do. White, and 47c. for poor white Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c. for Northern, 58c.@60c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at [illegible]; Western at [illegible], and State at [illegible] ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in limited request, at [illegible] for new, and [illegible] for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, yet steady. We quote last year's crop at 15c.@20c., and crop of 1859 at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—All kinds are inactive here. Prices are essentially unaltered. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of lumber are light. The assortment is good, though of several kinds the stock is not large, and generally in the market the quantity is less than usual at this season of the year. Should the demand be large this Fall, there will be a scarcity of lumber in the market, as the receipts will be light during the remainder of the season. Prices remain about as per last report. Sales during the past week have not been active, though an improvement on those of the fore part of the month. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in August in the years named, were as follows:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Timber, c. ft. | Staves, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 10,682,000 | 1,036 | 3,890 | 1,757,000 |
| 1860 | 13,095,000 | 1,827 | | 5,745,608 |
| 1861 | 5,683,301 | 1,585 | | 7,560,800 |

The receipts of boards and scantling for the week continue to show a falling off of fully 50 ₱ cent. when compared with the corresponding weeks of the past two seasons, while staves show a large increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Timber, c. ft. | Staves, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 185,680,752 | 23,993 | 56,113 | 74,843,503 |
| 1860 | 187,284,000 | 31,603 | 31,954 | 69,872,187 |
| 1861 | 94,447,202 | 21,100 | 22 | 80,208,970 |

The aggregates show no important change, except to increase the figures by the addition of the receipts of the third week in the month."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@30c., and by auction, 100 hhds. do. do. at 20¼c.@30¾ ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important movements have been reported in Tar, Crude Turpentine or Spirits Turpentine, to-day; the latter is nominally quoted as being worth $1 40 ₱ gallon, but most holders are reluctant to accept this price, and ask $1 50 and over ₱ gallon. Resin is heavy and drooping; sales 2,200 bbls., at $4 50@$4 70 for common; $4 75 for strained, ₱ 310 lbs., and $5 75@$6 for No. 1. ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Crude Whale at 41c.@44c. ₱ gallon, within which range 1,500 bbls. have been disposed of, chiefly for shipment. Crude is firm but not active. Linseed commands, in lots, 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15, chiefly at $15, for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 400 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8¼c.@14½c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Aug. 28, notices the business in Provisions during the preceding week thus: "Provisions have not changed in value; the demand has been moderate, but has been confined to Bacon and Lard, there having been very little done in Mess Pork or bulk meats. There has been a pressing demand for Bacon from Kentucky, or rather for permission from the Port Surveyor to ship to that State. Bacon is wanted in Kentucky badly. There is a large quantity going to the East, partly to Western Virginia, to supply the troops, and part to the Eastern cities. Mess Pork may be quoted at $14, though some holders ask $17 25. Bacon 5c., 6c. and 7c., but purchases in some cases have been made at a shade below these rates. Bulk meats may be quoted at 4c., 5c. and 6c., but Sides are held ¼c.@¾c. higher, whilst Shoulders can be bought at 4c. packed. There has been a good demand for Lard, all the week at 8c., but not much to be had at this rate. Common Hams, smoked, covered and packed, may be quoted at 7c., and sugar-cured 8¼c.@9½c., according to quality. Butcher's Lard is selling to the chandlers at 6¼c. without packages."

RICE—Sales, 120 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no important changes. Sales to-day 1,050 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls. at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather limited, and rates less buoyant, to-day. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@12¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Cork—A foreign bark, with a cargo of Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10s. ₱ quarter, and a vessel with Wheat, for Cork and a market, at 15d. ₱ bushel, free of primage. For Havre—Flour, (4,000 bbls.,) at 80c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, (45,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ bushel.

### Ohio Wool Crop.

We learn from one of the most extensive wool buyers that the wool crop of Ohio this year may be estimated at twelve million pounds, of which about eight millions have been taken up. The price has been generally very low.—*Cleveland Herald.*

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | Leaves | For | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 14 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 17 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 21 |
| Glasgow | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 21 |
| North American | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 22 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | Boston | Aug. 24 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 28 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Aug 28 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 31 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 3 |
| Rangoon | Liverpool | New-Orleans | Sept. 4 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 10 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | Aug. 31 |
| City of Washing'n | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 31 |
| Bohemian | Quebec | Liverpool | Aug. 31 |
| Canada | Boston | Liverpool | Sept. 4 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 7 |
| Teutonia | New-York | Southampton | Sept. 7 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 11 |
| Arago | New-York | Southampton | Sept. 14 |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |
| John Bell | Quebec | Glasgow | Sept. 17 |
| Arabia | Boston | Liverpool | Sept. 18 |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 25 |

### Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| South Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Eastern Mails close at | 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. |

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

"PERSONAL."

All persons desirous of getting rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

A. C. D.—THOMPSON'S LANDING ON SATURDAY. G. C.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

## STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

MILLING MACHINES.
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE [illegible] room with bed-room, on second floor, [illegible]. Also, [illegible] gentlemen. [illegible] required. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, RESPECTABLE private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, genteelly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style; a fair compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] lower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, professor of the French language, [illegible] the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort [illegible] rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. [illegible] Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DESIRING an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. [illegible] 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, by a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c., near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. R., Box 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE front room; also, one hall room, furnished or unfurnished, in a small family near three ferries. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms may be obtained at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements. Convenient to Wall-street and Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 10th and 18th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife, private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, which they will let separately or together, to gentlemen only; house, first-class; references exchanged; convenient to cars or stages; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

A FEW PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. [illegible], No. 1 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT YONKERS for the Fall and Winter. Pleasant rooms may be obtained, with good board, where one may enjoy the comforts of a home. House only five minutes' walk from dépôt. Terms to suit the times. Best of references given. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the dépôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 188 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors [illegible], best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and [illegible]-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

## AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

## Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

## To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington we hear good news of the efforts of the Secretaries to purify the Departments of traitors. The weeding out process is rapidly going on.

The reported engagements at Bailey's Cross Roads and Ball's Cross Roads appear, upon investigation, to have been simply affairs of pickets, with little if any bloodshed. The movement is, however, regarded in some quarters as indicative of an immediate advance of our forces, especially when the stringent enforcement of the fifty-seventh article of war is considered. Gen. MCCLELLAN spends much of his time on the Virginia side of the river, and is said to be fully prepared for any possible demonstration of the enemy on the Potomac.

The rebels in Missouri are becoming emboldened by success. They have congregated in large numbers near Lexington, and are perpetrating numerous outrages on Union men and their property. Prominent Unionists, among whom is Ex-Gov. KING, of Ray County, have been warned to leave on pain of death. Gov. KING's devotion to the Union is still unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder the musket.

Reports from Manassas by way of Kentucky, through Union sources, represent the rebels as eager for another encounter, though suffering from sickness and a lack of essential provisions for the campaign. From the same source it is stated that the Georgians receive New-York papers within twelve days of their publication, and that the rebels in the Southwest were preparing for an attack by sea.

An important order was issued yesterday by the War Department, which will, no doubt, materially diminish the amount of our Army and Navy news. The fifty-seventh article of war is to be rigidly enforced. The article declares, "holding correspondence with, or giving aid or comfort to the enemy, directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial." The Department, therefore, directs that "all correspondence or communications, verbal or in writing, printing, telegraphing, respecting the operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, especially of troops, companies, arsenals, intrenchments, and military forces within the several military districts, or by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General commanding, be, and the same is hereby prohibited, and, from and after the date of the order, persons found violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war."

The War Department has issued an order entitling commissioned officers to rank and pay from the time they are mustered in. No minors are to be mustered in without the consent of their parents or guardians. The "baby act" has given too much trouble already.

The War Department has also ordered that all volunteer regiments shall be kept recruited up to their full standard. For this purpose commissioned officers will be detailed to obtain recruits in the district in which the regiment was raised.

The Post Office Department has discontinued the offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Ky.; also all the offices on routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River, except route No. 9,658, from Russellville *via* Cadiz and Mayfield, all the offices of which are continued to Milburn except the office at Aurora.

From Fortress Monroe we have no tidings of the naval expedition. It is stated that Col. JOHN CAREY of Hampton, and several prominent Secessionists from Old Point accompanied the late flag of truce, and had the effrontery to cheer the Confederate flag under the guns of the *Mount Vernon*, the temporary flagship. The firing on a flag of truce from Craney Island some weeks since was not authorized by Gen. HUGER.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon from Boston, and took their departure for Washington in the evening. The regiment consists of about 900 men, under command of Col. E. W. HINCKS, who was the acting Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Militia during their three months' service. They are armed with Enfield rifles, and have a complete outfit of Army wagons, horses, tents, and camp equipage. The regiment has been raised and equipped during the last four weeks, and is the third regiment that has gone to the war from Essex County.

A monster meeting of the friends of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment took place yesterday, at Jones' Woods, in aid of a fund for the widows and orphans of those who have died in the ranks. Upwards of fifty thousand people were present, and Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered a stirring address, which we have the pleasure to transfer to our columns to-day.

The friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment held a meeting last evening at the Mercer House, at which Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT was roughly handled for his conduct towards the regiment while in Washington. It was voted that he (Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT) have an opportunity to reply to the grave charges preferred against him, and the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

A Republican Convention at Wilkesbarre, Penn., held yesterday, passed unanimously a resolution of thanks to the veteran DANIEL S. DICKINSON for his recent masterly Union address at Tunhannock, and, "in common with hosts of others, his sinking the partisan in the patriot, and rallying to the support of the Government, against the machinations of traitors."

The remains of Gen. LYON reached Cincinnati yesterday, and were duly forwarded on their way to the East.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT has arrived in the City, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Some fifty prisoners in the Kings County Jail were poisoned, the present week, by drinking of water impregnated with carbonate of lead. The jail is supplied throughout with Ridgewood water, passing through the common lead pipe. All of the prisoners affected were considered out of danger last night.

The arrival of the *Asia* from Liverpool puts us in possession of European advices to Aug. 18. The news is not of striking moment. Much interest was felt in England in regard to the election of a member of the House of Commons from South Lancashire. One of the candidates was charged with undue partiality for American institutions, and the merits of universal suffrage and the vote by ballot entered largely into the contest. The only news from France relates to the opening of the new boulevard Malesherbes, on occasion of which the Emperor availed himself to recite what the Empire had effected for Paris. His speech will be found in another column. We also give new extracts from the London Press, indicative of the currents of English opinion concerning events in America. A decided improvement in tone is, we think, discernible. On the 15th inst. the Bank of England reduced its rate of interest from 5 to 4½ per cent. A rise in the funds ensued, and the quotations of Consols at the last moment were 90¾@90⅞ for account. Cotton is reported as steady, while breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE, an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, leader of the Canada rebellion in 1837, subsequently a journalist in this City, and then again a resident of Canada, died at Toronto on Wednesday night.

The Stock Market advanced on the National and State Stocks yesterday, and closed firm on the Railway shares. A large additional subscription was made to the National Loan at the Sub-Treasury Office. Exchange on London, 107½@107¾.

The unfavorable advices by the *Asia*, yesterday, were discouraging to export buyers of Breadstuffs, and the market was depressed. Holders reduced prices generally, and were thus enabled to dispose of 19,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bush. Wheat and 198,000 bush. Corn—the closing rates indicating that Flour was cheaper by 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn fully 1c. ⅌ bush., than on Wednesday. The Cotton sales were 850 bales, at very firm quotations. The movements in Groceries and Naval Stores were less extensive. Provisions generally were in very moderate request; prices of Pork were tending downward. Whisky advanced a shade. Tallow and Crude Whale Oil attracted more attention. The freight engagements were restricted and rates were less buoyant.

## Direct Taxation Among the Rebels.

The London *Times* is so generous as to commiserate the United States Government on the "financial difficulties" ahead. War, says the *Times*, is expensive; exceedingly so. It cannot be conducted without money. Expatiating on this idea—by no means a new one, but very important nevertheless—the *Times* says:

> "Any number of men can be procured to fight, after some fashion, in any cause good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commanded, with some prospect, if not of booty, at least of a whole skin. *So it becomes a question of money.*"

We have seen this idea briefly and epigrammatically expressed elsewhere somewhat in this style, that battles are won by "the last dollar." No nation has a more thorough conviction of the power of money in war than England. Its whole past experience is of war. Professing peace, England has nearly always been engaged in hostilities; professing moderation, she has always been truculent, selfish and grasping. When the English people had no foreign wars on hand, they were never long free from domestic tumults that were as violent and bloody as the annals of history can show. All these belligerent experiences cost money. England, commencing as rather a feeble Kingdom, became rich enough amid her wars to owe the largest debt ever known among men. Not a man, woman or child of the United Kingdom, that reads the homily of the *Times* on the inconveniences of a war debt, but feels keenly the "pinching of the shoe," which that generous paper predicts for us.

Let us admit it, then, that the United States must needs expend a vast deal of money in carrying on the war against their Confederate assailants. Is the London *Times* able to show why it is that our people, in the loyal States, numbering twenty-three millions of free white inhabitants, full of energy and capacity, possessing a healthful and fertile zone of country, immense in extent and penetrated by natural and artificial channels of communication, should not succeed as well in meeting "financial difficulties" as England did before us, when she was comparatively a weaker power, and had to contend with more formidable foes? It is a good motto for human enterprise, that "what has been done, can be done." And if England could grow rich while conquering foes and running up a colossal national debt, why shouldn't we?

Unfortunately, the *Times* attempts to employ details against us, and it takes up the $20,000,000 direct tax bill of the late Congress for the purpose. The *Times* holds that loan bills are nothing; but that this tax bill is the foundation of credit, and the real test of the ability and willingness of the people to sustain a state of war. And on this point the London journal remarks: "At Washington, finance observes the old forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on *all the States*. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact and calculate on the *certainty* that *only half the States will respond to the call.*" Further along, in the article from which we quote, the *Times* says: "Besides a direct tax of $20,000,000, apportioned among the States, but *expected from only half*," &c. It is a small matter—a very small matter perhaps—in the estimation of the London *Times*, that has its point to make, but a very material fact to the United States, that "*one-half*" of the States of the Union have *not* cast off their allegiance. Not quite one-third have done so. The Union was composed of thirty-four States. Eleven of these—eleven only—have "seceded." They contain a population of 8,000,000, by last year's census; and of this number one-half are slaves, pariahs, non-taxpayers. So that we have left four millions of the tax-paying class in the seceded States; whereas, in the loyal States there are 23,000,000. Let us concede that the average ability of the four millions who refuse to pay is greater than that of those who remain loyal, and will meet the tax. With all proper allowance on that score, it will still be seen how shamefully false and deceptive is the deliberate declaration of the *Times*, that we lay a tax on "all the States," but expect that "only half the States will respond to the call." The proportion of the wealth of the United States that will freely meet the direct tax of $20,000,000 to that which will refuse, will be very nearly as twenty to four. The seceded States have no wealth but negroes. And negroes have fallen fifty per cent. since the war began; and each day their value in any estimate of national wealth becomes more and more a vanishing quantity.

So much for the unfairness of the *Times* in its loose statement of the extent of the defection from the Union. Now let us turn the tables a moment. Did it never occur to the London *Times* that there are two sides to our quarrel—two armies to be sustained—two exchequers to be filled? Is not "money" just as necessary to the Confederate rebellion, to keep its vast armies in the field, as it is to the United States? And how is it that the London *Times* has never seen financial shipwreck, or "financial difficulties" even, in the future of the Confederates? The Government of JEFF. DAVIS notoriously has no money. It has no credit, even among its own people. A loan of $15,000,000, authorized last March, has one third on the market, to this day, without takers, though offering 8 per cent. interest, and carrying as a pledge for payment of interest and final redemption, an export duty on the great staple of the world, of which the Confederates claim to hold the monopoly. If war is, in the opinion of the *Times*, so largely "a question of money," why does it not, in disparaging the ability of the United States to raise the needed funds, give a fair consideration to the "financial difficulties" of the rebels? Perhaps, in contrast, the position of the Union would not strike enlightened Governments as altogether so discouraging. It is said that the rebels have a greater Army in the field than the National Government has. We know that the rebels pay double as much for bacon to feed their troops as we pay for pork for ours. We know that they transport their Armies further and at higher cost than we do; and that clothing and all camp equipage are dearer to the Confederate Government than to the United States. We do not see very clearly, therefore, how the Confederates are to sustain a war of long duration, if the Washington Government is to have one half the difficulty that the London *Times* conjectures.

Accounts from the Confederate Congress, of a recent date, show that the rebels are plunged into an abyss of trouble on the score of "money," that the silence of the *Times* has not enabled them to bridge over. The Richmond *Examiner* predicts the immediate passage by the Confederate Congress of a direct tax-bill, and says of it:

> "It proposes to raise *fifteen millions* of dollars by a convenient system of internal taxation. The act of the 16th of March last had already provided for raising *ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year*, and for the assessment to be made upon the respective States with regard to the value of the property, the revenue system and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of them."

Here, then, we have the Confederate Government attempting to collect $25,000,000 in one year, in the shape of direct taxation. It is not expected to be collected from "one-half" the States of the old Union, as the *Times*, for convenience, would express it, but from the eleven seceded States. The tax proposed to be raised by the National Government is $20,000,000 from 32,000,000 of inhabitants. The Confederates are levying a direct tax of $25,000,000 on 8,000,000 of inhabitants, one-half of whom are slaves. In what quarter will intelligent nations look for the greater "financial difficulties?"

## The Beginnings of Slavery.

MR. ELLISON, whose first book relative to cotton culture attracted much attention two years ago, has written a second on the causes of the American War. This the London *Times* has reviewed at length, and with much less truculence than distinguishes its usual utterances in regard to American affairs. It confesses substantially that Mr. ELLISON's work is a just estimate of the question; concedes its historical chain of facts and causes to be correctly intercalated and trustworthy; but warns its readers that the author is an "Abolitionist," a class whose incontrovertible facts are, it seems, to be received with prudent reserve. For the rest, the *Times* lets no syllable of criticism express its partiality for either party, whose merits Mr. ELLISON fairly estimates; but leads the reader to the conviction, that its sympathies, if with either side, incline to the South.

It is not our purpose to quarrel with the partialities of the *Times*; with its assertions we have much more positive and tangible grounds of quarrel. Recurring to the history of American Slavery, it congratulates itself in these terms upon the remoteness of English responsibility for the system:

> "If we look to nothing besides Slavery, we English, as a matter of course, bear the blame, in the first instance, of introducing the negro to our American cousins. But, assuming that we alone are answerable for the earlier importations, the main stream of Slavery was undoubtedly welcomed by the people of America to the American soil, as indispensable to the development of its resources."

If, as it would seem, the impression is sought to be conveyed that England is accountable for nothing more than the introduction of Slavery, nothing could be further from the truth. While it is true that the culpability of having introduced Slavery into the American colonies belongs to the English Government, it is also true that the responsibility of maintaining it here equally belonged to it,—for until the peace of 1783, England asserted absolute supremacy in legislation for the colonies. And it is worth remark in passing, that the celebrated decision of Lord MANSFIELD in the Somerset case, which was the first British judicial dictum adverse to Slavery, was very nearly cotemporaneous with the doctrines of human equality, and the rights of personal liberty, announced in the Declaration of Independence.

The first moments of emancipation from British authority our ancestors devoted to the study of means whereby to rid themselves of the iniquitous institution which had been transmitted to them. From 1783 to 1787 the subject engaged the attention of the General Congress, resulting, at the latter date, in the perpetual exclusion of Slavery from the Northwestern Territories. The Constitution went further. In advance of any similar effort in France and England, it provided for the abolition of the Slave-trade, believing that with the cessation of the traffic Slavery must itself perish. It was, of course, impossible for them to foresee the rise of a peculiar industry, which was to set all such provisions aside. The first cotton raised and sent out of America was picked, it will be remembered, the very year when the Constitutional Convention was in session. And the mechanical contrivances of ARKWRIGHT and the rest, by which the fibre was to be cheaply converted into cloth by the English manufacturer, were quite unknown. Now there is no manner of doubt that, if the Southern soil and climate had not been adapted to cotton culture; and if the British manufacturer had not been fertile in contrivances for converting it into fabrics of universal use, and greedy of every bale, Slavery would have fulfilled its promise to the fathers, and perished long ago. And it is equally certain that if England had declined, upon philanthropic grounds, to employ slave-grown cotton, and had for that reason exhibited, sixty years ago, that eagerness to develop new fields which compulsion enforces to-day, we should have been rid of that blot which the unmoving finger of English malignity always points to upon our national character. For in the United States, as in England, the only energies available against Slavery have been commercial, not political. The law of nations no more effectually prevented the political interference of Parliament with the institution, than did the Constitution of the United States in restraining Congress. And we have seen that the commercial influence of England has been exerted far more strenuously than that of the Northern States for the protection of Slavery; insomuch, that while the leaders of the Southern revolt have reckoned upon the North foregoing its craving for cotton, in order to make war upon their institutions, they have likewise reckoned upon England, actuated by desire for the crop, and an aversion to the system which procures it, much better disciplined and curbed, interfering to obtain the fibre, and thus set the institution permanently upon its feet. And these calculations have been reasonably founded upon the traditional passiveness of John Bull in regard to the whole matter. We repeat, therefore, that if the same anxiety to find new fields for cotton culture, which has resulted from this war, had been inspired by hostility to negro servitude a half-century ago, we should to-day have had no Slavery, no war, and that more perfect Union to which the founders of this Government looked forward. Having inherited the institution from English cupidity, we have seen English cupidity nourish and perpetuate it to our national ruin.

## The Oath of Allegiance—A Symbol of Nationality.

The Oath of Allegiance prescribed by Congress at its late session, and administered the other day to those in the civil service at Washington, although designed purely as a prudential measure, is in reality a very interesting and significant historical fact. "I do solemnly swear," thus run the terms, "that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, *and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding*; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, and *without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever*," &c.

Implicitly, indeed, all this is contained in the old oath to support the Constitution: it but states it in explicit terms, and Congress simply exercised a right given it by the organic compact to make the particular regulations necessary to carry the declarations of the Constitution into effect. But there was *need* that the theory of loyalty should be thus distinctly formulated at a time when the vital energies of the Government are paralyzed by traitors in its own employ—traitors who drug their consciences with the Jesuitical doctrine of mental reservation, or the pretext of a prior and higher allegiance to an individual State!

The question of allegiance has come up, over and over again, in connection with that other great question concerning the true nature of the Government of the United States. The doctrine of the framers of the Constitution, when the article defining treason was being discussed in the Convention of 1787, was a very decided and a very sound one. There could be no *treason* against a particular State, it was then declared, and no *allegiance* to a particular State—*the sovereignty being in the Union!* And though there is no mention made of the term allegiance in the organic compact, it is obviously implied, as *treason* can only be committed by him who owes *allegiance* against him to whom he owes it. This was the doctrine of the fathers. A very different one arose under the incubation of the South Carolina schismists of 1832, when it was affirmed in Convention, with high-blown cockerel airs, that "South Carolina claims to be a sovereign State—*she recognizes no tribunal on earth to be above her authority*;" and in 1834, when in the Nullification ordinance it was declared that "the allegiance of citizens of this State is due to the State, and that *obedience* only, and not *allegiance*, is due by them to any other power or authority," and a test-oath to this effect enforced. The "Allegiance-cases" (to be found in the "Book of Allegiance, or Report of the Arguments of Counsel and Opinions of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina on the Oath of Allegiance, 1834,") that came up in connection with this ordinance, are of great historical interest, and there were arguments then put forth in behalf of those who refused to take the test-oath, that are among the most masterly expositions of the true theory of our National Constitution and Government.

For thirty years has this subtle poison infected the Southern members of the body politic. It came to a head when, last Winter, in the Senate of the United States, all allegiance to the United States was disclaimed, and broke forth in fire and flame when the flag of the nation was assailed at Sumter. But looking over the retrospect of these thirty years, it is easy to see how the dogma of State Sovereignty and State Allegiance, the theory of the National Government as being but an agent or factor, the fallacy of nullification, culminating in the arch-fallacy of secession, form but parts of a stupendous scheme of modern machiavelism, aiming to drug the consciences of ignorant men averse to treason. Nor has it been confined to the South. Taking deadly hold of the head and heart of that section, the poison succeeded in spreading even into the Free States. A fearful political immorality has prevailed even here. North, as well as South, there has been a great want of clear views on the subject of National allegiance. But we have all been taught much by the revelations of the times. Like the immortal Tuscan who in vision journeyed into hell, we have been given to look into the bottomless pit of secession, and see what lies *there*. We have seen enough of *that*. And now all the deepest promptings and instincts of the people have been stirred with a sentiment of patriotism, and the public sense has been quickened to the need of a Nationality as the centre and object of allegiance and devotion. There is throughout the loyal States a deep, determined conviction that ours is a country—that this is a nation—that as a whole people the United States constitute a Sovereignty, not only as concerns the whole people and the separate States, but as concerns the world—and that, while obedience is due to the Government of our State, Allegiance is due only to the sovereign Government of the Nation.

It would not be difficult to show that this view of our national system has always been held—in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West—*except when the people were specially blinded by passion or interest*. The conscious longing of the people to form a nation was the animating spirit of the Revolution, and *made* the Revolution. All the measures of the Congress of Deputies—the addresses to the people of Great Britain, to the Colonies, to Canada, to Jamaica—all speak the same language. Throughout the debates of the Constituent Convention, too, it is expressed over and over again—that there is the most urgent necessity of establishing a National Government, and even in the letter accompanying and recommending the Constitution to the people, it is written: "In all our deliberations, we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, *the consolidation of the Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps our *national existence!*"

This spontaneous longing to form a nation—which indeed seems to be, in modern times, a *need* of all noble races—is the moral of our whole history. It is the vital, pervasive and permanent fact—the propulsive force; while the fictions of State sovereignty and State allegiance have been but disturbing and retarding elements. What is there in the mere notion of a State to call forth allegiance or inspire devotion? What is there noble, dignified or significant in sections of territory obscurely and confusedly partitioned out by charters or formed by the surveyor's rule or GUNTER's chain? What is there to stir the emotions in the historical retrospect of South Carolina herself—a territory given at the request of a favorite courtezan to favorite sycophants? No! It is the conception of America—of the American Republic—which alone has a Providential and prophetic character and destiny, and which alone can fix the yearnings of a patriotic nature.

It is to this great Idea—this great Fact—that we owe Allegiance. There are European journals that have uttered the base lie that Americans are insensible to the sentiment of loyalty, because, forsooth, we have no visible personality to whom loyalty is due; which is as though the fetich-worshiper were to point with pity to the purely spiritual Christian devotion! Our loyalty is to no mere material personality. Our fealty is to the spiritual identity of the nation, and to that principle of Democracy which is the hope of all nations. Treason to *this* is the act of one whose hand, like the base Judean, throws a pearl away richer than all his tribe.

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**CHANGES IN THE CABINET—TENURE OF OFFICE.**—The following paragraph appears in the telegraphic correspondence from Washington:

> "The committee of gentlemen from Iowa, the East and New-York, who were anxious to effect changes in the Cabinet, have gone back again, with a very distinct mistrust that they have failed in their mission. The fact is, that when they were requested *to make specific objections* to Gen. CAMERON, they were forced to admit that they knew nothing. *They could not name a single act of his* to which exceptions could be made, and so made but a feeble impression upon the President, except that he was driven to the conclusion that they each had a good-sized axe to grind."

We do not believe that the President would do the gentlemen in question the gross injustice of supposing them to be governed by interested motives in the representations they have made concerning changes in the Cabinet. If he does impute to them any such selfish purpose, he must do violence to his own sense of propriety, as well as evince very great ignorance of the character of the parties concerned.

Nor can we regard it as probable that he expected them to file "specific charges" against Mr. CAMERON, or any other member of his Cabinet,—or to exact conviction of particular offences as the only ground of a belief that his Administration would gain strength by a change of members. Such a theory as this would put Government on a much lower basis than it has hitherto been supposed to have. Mr. LINCOLN does not preside over a Court of Sessions, nor is a conviction of larceny, or burglary, or any other offence, necessary to prove the relative unfitness of a man for a seat in his Cabinet. In England, if a Ministry loses the *confidence of the people*, it instantly resigns. That confidence, in its ability as well as its integrity, is felt to be absolutely essential to its proper conduct of public affairs. If this be so in England, it is much more so here. Ours is peculiarly a Government of the people. Every act of administration derives its strength and power from their approval. And this is preëminently the case in time of war, when the Government must rely wholly and exclusively on the support of the people for the means and the spirit to make the war effective. If a Cabinet officer, charged with the conduct of a great Department, loses the confidence of the public—we care not whether he deserves to lose it or not—his usefulness is gone. He cannot meet the responsibilities which devolve upon him. And if his sense of self-respect, and his regard for the public welfare, are as keen as those of a man in such a place should be, he would not hold the post an hour on such terms.

We make these remarks without any special reference to the case of Mr. CAMERON. They are applicable equally to every member of the Cabinet. Whether they do or do not enjoy public confidence, is a question of fact with which we have now no concern. We only say that, if they do not enjoy it, they have no business in the Cabinet, whether any "specific acts" of wrong-doing can be proved against them or not.

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**QUALITY OF FOOD FOR THE ARMY.**—There is much complaint of bad food among volunteers. A simple knowledge of their rights would remedy it all. The soldier of Uncle Sam can, perhaps for the first time in his life, afford to eat the *best* food. If provisions are really bad, the company officers may and should call for a Board of Survey, which their own Colonel will order. The Board forthwith condemns the bad supplies, and more must be issued. There is no mistake about the remedy, if the defect really exists.

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**HON. MR. NELSON, OF TENNESSEE.**—Much concern has been felt in regard to the position of Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, who was elected to the United States Congress, and seized by the rebels when starting to Washington, and conveyed as a prisoner to Richmond. A telegraphic dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS, to a friend in Knoxville, Tenn., stated that Mr. NELSON had been released, on his acknowledgment that he considered it his duty to sustain the action of his State.

Mr. NELSON is one of the bravest, as well as one of the most conscientious men in the country, and his friends have been disturbed by this message of DAVIS, never believing that Mr. N. could be intimidated, or purchased from his fidelity to the Union by any threats or promises of the rebel Government. The surmise among them was, therefore, that Mr. DAVIS had availed himself of the slenderest excuse, afforded in Mr. NELSON's conversations, to order his release—fearing the excitement in East Tennessee that would arise in case of any injury or undue detention of one so much beloved as Mr. NELSON. For instance, he may have declared that he felt it his duty to go with the majority of his State; but he would, also, have asserted with all positiveness, no doubt, that the majority of the people of Tennessee are for the Union, but have been overpowered by an armed mob.

We have seen nothing directly from Mr. NELSON since he has reached home. But an incidental notice of a card that he has published, by the Knoxville *Register* (secession,) confirms the view taken by his friends. That paper pronounces Mr. NELSON's card altogether unsatisfactory, and hints that another visit to Richmond would be beneficial to his patriotism.

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**THE STEVENS BATTERY.**—Congress seems to have taken special pains to quash this subject—none the less thoroughly, however, because it authorized a Commission to examine it. This Commission was not *appointed*, at the latest advices, and no money was appropriated for the battery, should the report prove favorable. Another Commission to report upon modern iron-clad ships was appointed, however, and money was voted to build the vessels. But the Stevens ship was especially excluded from the benefits of this live Commission and this appropriation. In short, the best ship-of-war known, as any competent person can know by familiarizing himself with the subject—a ship of which the Government has already paid half the cost, while $200,000 of it has been paid by Mr. STEVENS out of his own pocket—a ship whose total cost will not exceed that of our larger passenger steamers, exclusive of the armor, and for the completion of which only half a million is asked—this vessel is not only abandoned by the present Government, but, it would seem, so politely abandoned, as to retire the subject from all further notice. If the Government really intends to have an inferior article at a greater cost, the public would be pleased to know some of the reasons. Is it because the Engineering Department of the Navy can't stand high steam? Is it because the space occupied by boilers and engines is too small? Is it because the boilers are below the water-line, and so protected from shot? These are some of the important features in which it differs from the Government's gun-boats, and if they are defects the public would be glad to know it. If the Naval Engineers approved of the Stevens Battery it would probably be finished.

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**WENDELL PHILLIPS AGAIN.**—We copy from an Eastern journal another speech by WENDELL PHILLIPS, professedly in commemoration of the birth of THEODORE PARKER, but devoted mainly to the pending war. It is in general tone and tenor like all his speeches on this subject,—bitter in its complaints of lack of earnestness and energy on the part of the Government, and anxious for the day when the Government shall pronounce in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. This, he thinks, would give vigor and energy to the war, and lead tens and hundreds of thousands to take part in it who now feel no interest in its progress or results.

Mr. PHILLIPS has repeatedly rejoiced that he was not an American citizen,—that he owed no allegiance to the Constitution, and felt no love for the Union. It is not strange, therefore, that he should have no sympathy with the objects for which the great body of the American people are waging this war. *They* find sufficient motive for it in the desire to preserve this Republican Government. And if that is not sufficient to give needed energy and force to the war, we do not believe the defect would be supplied by the plan which Mr. PHILLIPS and his associates propose.

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**DOUBTFUL LOYALTY.**—A Cincinnati paper states that the horses and other live stock of the Union Army in Western Virginia are fed on hay purchased in Cincinnati at $18 a ton, and shipped and wagoned at heavy charges to the points where it is used. And this, notwithstanding the Army is in the midst of the finest pastures, and surrounded by the greatest abundance of well-cured hay in Virginia. But the explanation given is that the farmers of Virginia have combined and put up prices to an extortionate figure, and refuse to sell a blade of grass except at their figures.

The Cincinnati paper has some indignant and just comments on these facts. It is thought to be a deliberate and inexcusable outrage that an Army that has been sent among a people to protect them, should be denied sustenance at fair and honest prices, when the pay is cash and in gold. The Generals of our Armies should submit to no such outrages. The Government owes no bounty to Union men for their loyalty—it is Unionist farmers that extort from the Army—and they should be compelled to furnish what the Government needs at fair rates.

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**A SMALL AFFAIR.**—Would it not be worth while for the Government to give a little attention to the two privateers, *Jeff. Davis* and *Sumter?* We are tired of chronicling their movements and exploits. They have been cruising now for two or three months,—capturing every few days some prize or other,—announcing their arrival and departure at the various ports they see fit to visit, and giving [illegible] our country more concern, than a [illegible]-sized navy ought to be in time of war. Is there no way of checking their depredations? Is our whole Navy absolutely unable to cope with these wretched little pirates? Have we no steamers that can sail as fast,—no commanders as [illegible],—no naval officers energetic enough to hunt up and hunt down these [illegible] prowlers of the sea? If not, we had better disband the Navy, and hire out the job of capturing this brace of privateers. Perhaps it would be expecting too much of Mr. Welles to ask him to give the matter his attention; but Mr. Cameron, we presume, could readily contract with some Pennsylvania politician to undertake it for a consideration.

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### Senator Trumbull in Connecticut—His Views on the State of the Country.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Salisbury, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Our citizens were gratified this afternoon in listening to an address on National affairs from Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator from Illinois, who with his family are temporarily stopping in our town.

Mr. Trumbull in his speech, which was listened to with the utmost attention for an hour and a half, gave us what he considered was the first cause of the rebellion, viz.: The tyranny and despotism nationally of the Southern people. He gave it as his opinion that the present formidable nature of the rebellion was owing mainly to the betrayal of the country by those who had the Government in charge during the last Administration. Our guns were sent to Southern arsenals purposely; our Navy was scattered to the four quarters of the globe; our small standing Army was stationed in remote portions of the country where it could not be readily called into service; and indeed everything was secretly planned years before-hand to favor the success of the traitors—and then the treachery of men in power gave force to the insurrection.

The honorable gentleman also told us that capitalists and the country must go up or down together; that our property was comparatively valueless if the rebellion succeeded; that our all as a people and a nation was at stake in the existing contest. He said that his own State of Illinois was preparing to send 50,000 men into the field; that there would be no more unequal contests in Missouri of 5,000 Nationals against four times that number of rebels; that the gallant Fremont would be soon moving down the Mississippi with a flotilla of gunboats, carrying with it the standard of the Union, and that he trusted in God we should again soon be seen an undivided people.

In reply to the taunts of the South, that we were waging a war of subjugation, he said, all the subjugation we asked was for them quietly to submit to the same laws and Constitution we had so long loved and cherished as dutiful and law-abiding citizens.

The address was warmly received, and doubtless will have a good effect upon our community; for we need not disguise the fact that we have in old Connecticut now, as we had eighty years since, a "peace party." W. J. P.

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### Regulars and Volunteers.

Yonkers, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Might I be allowed to submit to the consideration of readers of the Times a suggestion often made by persons interested in the recruiting question. It has been asked why recruits continue to prefer the volunteer to the regular service, though it is, or ought to be by this time, pretty well understood among them, that in the regular Army they have to expect an infinitely greater degree of material comfort and an equally short term of service. One reason may be that many join the volunteers in the hope of promotion, while in the regular Army our Government has thought proper to follow the English custom, which fixes an impassable gulf between officers and men, rather than that system which gave Napoleon his best officers, and occasioned the saying that in France, every recruit carries in his knapsack a Field-Marshal's baton. The French system has certainly this advantage—it induces many young men of education and talent to enlist in the ranks. I might instance the case of an heir of the House of Polignac, and it is by no means unusual for students of St. Cyr and the *Ecole de Cavallerie*, who have been unsuccessful in their examinations, to enter the Army as privates, with the certainty of being promoted if they prove themselves worthy of it. In England, on the other hand, the Duke of Wellington complains (*Report on Military Punishments*, 1836, page 324, No. 5805) that "Our soldiers are taken from the lowest orders of society; we only get the worst characters—the most profligate and idle of their native village." In the United States service also, promotions from the ranks are so exceedingly rare, that I believe many who would otherwise be ready and eager to enlist, are for this reason deterred from entering the regular service, while at the same time they are discouraged and disgusted with the want of order, cleanliness and good rations among the volunteers. Now, in view of the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the regulars, and the want of good officers generally, might it not be worth while to open some some other avenue to a commission than that which lies through the lobbies of the Capitol. The evil is scarcely remedied by the practice of brevetting graduates of West Point, for it is about as hard to get an appointment to the Military Academy as it is to obtain a Second Lieutenancy in the first place; and many of those who apply for commissions are unwilling to spend four years in studying Davies' Legendre and Levizac's Grammar with boys of seventeen. Either a system of competitive examinations thrown open to all, or a system of promotions from the ranks, would probably supply the desideratum of good officers, and the latter expedient would certainly increase the number of enlistments in the ranks of the regulars. I am sure every reader of the Times knows at least a score of young men who have been disappointed in obtaining commissions, and would gladly devote themselves to a few months of salt pork diet and sleeping twelve in a tent, were there any chance of a Lieutenancy in the future. A discussion of this subject would, I think, interest many subscribers to the Times—especially if it were to have the effect of bringing about a reform in the War Office.

Respectfully yours, Sforza.

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### From Belize.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the British brig *Kate*, Capt. Seavers, we have advices from Belize, Honduras, to Aug. 5. Several vessels were loading with mahogany for Europe. Business very dull and Provision market overstocked. Some of the large importers having enough to last until Christmas.

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**Frightful Tragedy at St. Johns, C. E.**—A correspondent at St. Johns, C. E., writing under the date of Monday morning, Aug. 26, gives the following painful particulars of death and family distress:

"Our quiet town was yesterday, (Sunday,) about 2½ o'clock P. M., the scene of a frightful tragedy. A laborer, by the name of Patrick Lane, recently from the United States, shot his wife dead while seated in a chair, having her infant child in her arms at the time. The murderer has been under medical treatment the last three or four weeks for smallpox, together with two of his children, and evidently was (for I never saw a more frightful case) delirious at the time he committed the deed. When arrested or rather secured, for the man could scarcely walk, he was asked why he shot his wife. He replied, 'She asked me to shoot her.' The doctor in attendance has strong doubts of his recovery. The Mayor, Mr. Larocque, acted in a brutal manner by ordering the constable to put shackles on his legs, a course for which there was not the slightest necessity in the precarious state he was in. Several persons remonstrated with the Mayor, but all they could do was of no avail: they got in return for their charitable expostulations abuse. The poor woman, I believe, leaves five helpless children to remember and mourn a mother's untimely death, the eldest being a boy about 11 years of age."

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## THE MONSTER FESTIVAL.

### Aid for the Widows and Orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

### Tremendous Outpouring of the Celtic Population—A Cis-Atlantic Donnybrook Fair.

### SPEECH OF CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER.

One of the largest gatherings of holiday folk and others, moved by a kindly impulse, it has ever been our good fortune to witness, assembled yesterday at Jones' Wood, to do honor to the brave sons of Erin who fought in the ranks of the gallant Sixty-ninth. The Wood, which has long been consecrated to monster gatherings, was crowded to an excess which can scarcely be described without apparent exaggeration. Every avenue leading to them was lined with human beings, and every inch of ground that could bear wheels was beaten by the hoofs of horses. A sight more cheering or hearty has seldom been seen in this City. From the point where the Third-avenue cars deposit their living freight to the portal where a plethoric Celt—borne down with pockets of silver and other current coin—demanded a quarter for admission, there was not only a stream of human beings, but a degree of animation which can only be compared with a European fair. He who made the run of that gauntlet passed through the fire of a class of traders who had a joke for every stranger. Everything edible or palatable was proffered with a delicate Hibernian reference to the gallant Sixty-ninth, and a hint that the exigencies of Bull Run demanded its immediate purchase. All the lager-bier was from the brewery of Bull Run; all the water-melons were from the nursery of Bull Run; all the ice-creams, weighing-machines, side shows, and cider barrels were from the same locality. The second word that you heard on each side was Bull Run.

Early in the day the friends of the Sixty-ninth began to assemble in the Gardens. They took possession of the shady places, and prepared for a day's pic-nic. But as the hours progressed, all ideas of sylvan seclusion were knocked on the head. Long before the time of commencement every square foot of the garden was occupied by a sovereign, who would much rather have had his head knocked off than surrender it to any one save his fair friend. So large a crowd has seldom been seen. Those who speak figures say that there were not fewer than sixty thousand persons present. It is sufficient for our purpose to state that the ample grounds were crowded, and that the entire neighborhood, for several blocks up and down, was suffused with life. We doubt if a gathering of similar character and proportions has ever occurred in this City. We are sure that a kinder impulse has never touched so many hearts. The demonstration was so creditable to our Irish fellow-citizens that it deserves to be recorded as unique in its kind.

With the exception of Nixon's mammoth equestrian booth and a few speaking stands in various quarters of the place, there were no changes in the garden. The first occupied a prominent position, and seemed to do a rousing business, but the latter were the chief features of attraction. From time immemorial oratory has been the passion of the Irish. Brave and impulsive in nature, they are peculiarly susceptible to the charms and graces of elocution, warming with a generous thought and rising easily on the wings of fancy to altitudes of moral heroism. Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher understands the character of his countrymen better, perhaps, than any other man in this country. To great affluence of language he combines a quickness of imagery which, even to a duller race than the Irish, is delightful. It is certain that the great treat of yesterday was this gentleman's speech, and that when it had been spoken, the more respectable part of the gathering took its departure, bearing with it, we are sure, a kinder regard for the orator.

A little later in the afternoon, it was somewhat difficult to distinguish crowds—to say which surrounded a quadrille party, or which guarded a couple of fighters. Towards sundown, hands and feet were going at such a lively rate that it was scarcely possible to keep count of one or the other. From the time of early Greece to the present moment, Woman has been the cause of all the trouble in the world, and it is to be feared that blood flowed freely yesterday on the old grievance. Eyes which were Milesian in an early part of the day, darkened with tropical fervor as the hours moved on, and were as the Ethiope by night. An Irishman has a constitutional objection to a policeman, regarding him, indeed, as an effeminacy of civilization. Hence, when a policeman's head is too clearly visible, it becomes a bait, a snare, a delusion, to the knuckles of the faithful. Many heads were battered yesterday, and one unfortunate member of the force had his face badly gashed by a blow from a bottle. This being regarded as more than a joke by the members of the Police, (who were assembled in great force,) the aggressor was seized and marched off the grounds. A rescue was attempted, and some one in the crowd gave the word for a "double-quick" movement on the constables, but a brave and dexterous use of locust wood broke up this ingenious military manœuvre. The culprit is now probably rueing his rashness in durance vile.

There was much music and dancing in all parts of the Garden, but the event of the day being, as we have before remarked, the speech of Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, we present our readers with a full report of the same.

### SPEECH OF CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER.

In the dew of the morning as it melts in the sunbeam—in the brightest river hastening to the depths in which its fresh life is lost—in the loftiest mountains as the darkness of the storm covers them, and night and they become inseparable—in the budding of the greenest leaf—in the tranquil glory of the fullest star that is set in heaven—in everything that is visible on the earth, above it or below, there is an admonition which reminds us of the waywardness and instability of human fortunes and the certainty of death. The very stones that are planted to commemorate the goodness, the rank, the achieved honors, the illustrious mind, the brave or the beneficent career of people we have admired and extolled while living, or which simply register a birth and a decease, leaving the story of the dead, if worthy of it, to be written in a book, the characters of which shall never fade—these very stones, far more forcibly than the losses they record, teach the lesson that our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding. Be it marble, be it granite, be it the sternest stone or metal, the letters and emblems with which it is wrought grain by grain decay, and the day comes at last, when some strange creature, whose communion is with the past, and with the past alone, peering and gleaming through his spectacles, searching keenly and fiercely almost, with brain and chisel, vainly strives to rescue a solitary epitaph from the confusion and mystery into which it has irrevocably passed. Such, then, being the lesson taught by the brightest, the strongest, the grandest forms and voices, whether in the sky, the land or sea—such the lesson taught by the very stones which man, in his love, his vanity, his courtesy or gratitude erects as enduring memorials of his race—no wonder that here, this day, in the midst of all these games and pastimes, through the heart of this healthful and joyous crowd, over all this blended splendor of foliage and sunshine, above the shrill tumult of the boats that vex the river on the rocks of which we stand, and the music to which these waters, sweeping there before us, have seemed to leap—no wonder that a broad shadow from the hushed battle-field should rise and overspread us. [Hear, hear, hear.] There are eyes clouded and gushing with bitter sorrow in the desolation of spirit in homes where Winter has settled in the zenith of Summer, whilst we stand here blessed and gladdened with all the warmth and beauteousness, with all the promise and fruitfulness of this propitious hour and consecrated scene; and there are little hearts that have grown big and heavy in darkened rooms, waiting and praying for footsteps which once were cheerier to them than the songs of the birds that greet the rising sun, but which shall never wake again the echoes of the expectant house. [Sensation.] In the name, for the sake, in tenderness and compassion, in proud regard and duty to those whose husbands and fathers, fighting in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, were slain in battle, sealing their oath of American citizenship with their blood—whose doorways are now hung with blackest mourning, and whose tables miss the industrious hands that once furnished them with bread—in the name of the widowed homes of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, we, who claim these soldiers as our brothers, and though they were the poorest of the earth, would be prouder of them than the haughtiest princes are of their ancient diadems and domains. [Loud cheers.] With this purpose and these emotions we have assembled here to-day, and hence it is I have said that this was a propitious hour and this a consecrated scene. [Great applause.] High above these banners, these trees, these pillars—gathering all—the youngest, the fairest, the hardiest and the oldest, the rude, the gentle, white hairs and glowing cheeks, the extremes of society, life and character—into one great edifying and benignant throng, the Angel of Charity extends her wings; sanctifies the pastimes and pleasures of the hour; refines, illuminates, ennobles what might otherwise be rough, boisterous, frivolous or idle, and, linking with rays of divinest light and lustre the living and the dead, breathes into every Irish heart at least the assurance that they shall never be forgotten who fall in a just cause, in vindication of laws that are unimpeached and unimpeachable, and in sustainment of a Government which, while it is the least exacting, is the most encouraging and beneficent, the world has ever known. [Enthusiastic cheering.] This is the lesson, the purpose, the inspiration we acknowledge here; and hence, to repeat what I have already said, this is a propitious hour, and this a consecrated scene. [Renewed applause.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory—such as no home on earth, however blessed, confers, nor the most affluent city, in the fullness of its gratitude and grandeur, can decree—be for eternity to those who fell, on that terrible Sunday of July, in the tempest which swept with flames, and beat back on a deluge of carnage and consternation the Army that had advanced to restore in an insurgent State the supremacy of the national authority. [Loud cheering.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory be to those who fell in this great endeavor, wherever they may have been born, at whatever altar they may have worshipped, to whatever school of politics they may have belonged. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory, eternal and supreme, be to those who, venturing here from Ireland—[hear, hear]—conceived in her womb, nourished at her breast, nurtured and emboldened as her children only are—went forth without a thought of home, of reward, of danger, of any ties however dear, of any compensation small or great, of any consequences, however desperate and fatal they might be, to maintain in arms the authority of the Government to which they swore allegiance, and in the perpetuation of which their interests, as emigrants driven by devastating laws and practices from their native soil, are vitally involved! [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] As this prayer goes forth, the scene before me seems to pass away. Dense white clouds rise from the earth and intercept it. Lightnings sweep through those clouds, and in the brightest sunshine that can bless the earth a tempest opens which shakes the forests and the mountains with its thunders, and floods the meadows with a rain that turns to red their greenest blades of grass. [Sensation.] Again the scene changes. The storm has ceased. The white clouds have vanished. On the glowing horizon the mountains of Virginia blend their grand forms with a sky of speckless blue, and, silent as the pyramids of the desert, overlook the wreck and ravages which the exhausted storm has left behind it. Nearer to me—their vast webs of emerald interwoven with the golden skeins which the sun flings out—in their restored freshness and beauty, the woods, where the storm most fiercely raged, deepen and expand for miles. The grass of the meadows grows green again, and the streams, which had been troubled and stained like them, pursue their old paths in peacefulness and purity, as though no flashing hoofs and wheels, no burning feet pressing in thousands to the charge, no shot or shell had harrowed them. But on the silent fields which those noble mountains overlook and those deep groves shadow I see many a strong and gallant soldier of the Sixty-ninth whom I knew and loved, and they lie there in the rich sunshine discolored and cold in death. [Hear, hear, and deep sensation.] All of them were from Ireland, and as the tide of life rushed out the last thought that left their hearts was for the liberty of Ireland. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Prominent amongst them, strikingly noticeable by reason of his large, iron frame, and the boldly chiseled features, on which the impress of great strength of will and intellect was softened by a constant play of humor and the goodness and grand simplicity of his heart—wrapped in his rough old overcoat, with his sword crossed upon his breast, his brow boldly uplifted as though he were still in command, and the consciousness of having done his duty sternly to the last still animating the Roman face—there lies James Haggerty—[immense cheering]—a braver soldier than whom the land of Sarsfield and Shields has not produced, and whose name, worked in gold upon the colors of the Sixty-ninth, should be henceforth guarded with all the jealousy and pride which inspires a regiment, wherever its honor is at stake and its standards are in peril. [Enthusiastic cheering over and over again renewed.] But what of the cause in which our countrymen fell that day? Was it urgent, was it just, was it sacred? Never was there a cause more urgent, more just, more sacred. [Hear, hear, hear, and enthusiastic cheering.] The assertion of the national authority, derived, as it is, from the free will and votes of a majority of the citizens—[hear, hear]—the conservation in its integrity of that magnificent expanse of country over which a common Constitution has thrown its shield, and along the frontiers and at the gates of which a common treasury has planted forts and custom-houses, and the flag which no foreign hand as yet has questioned with impunity—[hear, hear, hear]—the enforcement of the laws of Congress, the sworn compact of the States, the inviolability of the ballot box and the decisions that proceed from it, the sanctity of official oaths, the accountability of the public servants, the most precious fruits of the Revolution, the claims of posterity, the progress of democracy, its consolidation and ascendency, the glory of the New World. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] Behold the cause in which those lives were offered up! [Tremendous cheering.] Never, I repeat it, was there a cause more sacred, nor one more just, nor one more urgent. No cause more sacred, for it comprehends all that has been considered most desirable, most valuable, most ennobling to political society and humanity at large. No cause more just, for it involves no scheme of conquest or subjugation, contemplates no disfranchisement of the citizen, excludes the idea of provincialism and inferiority, aiming only at the restoration of franchises, powers and property, which were enjoyed by one people and one Republic, and which, to be the means of happiness, fortune and renown to millions, must be exercised and held in common under one code of national laws, one flag and one Executive. No cause more urgent, for intrigues, perfidies, armed legions, the hatred and cupidity of foreign courts assail it, and every reverse with which it is visited serves as a pretext for the desertion of the coward, the misrepresentations of the politician whose nation is his pocket, the preferred compromises of men who, in the name of peace, would capitulate to treason and accept dishonor, encouraging the designs of the Kings, and Queens, and knaves, to whom this great Commonwealth, with all its wondrous acquisitions and incalculable promise, has been, until within the last few weeks, a source of envy, vexation, alarm and discomfiture, presenting, as it did, nobler scenes of activity and progress than their estates could show—sheltering and advancing the thousands whom their rods and bayonets had swept beyond the sea, and, like the mighty genius of the ocean confronting the ship of Vasca di Gama, uprising here to repel the intrusion which would establish on the seas and islands of the New World the crowned monopolies and disabling domination of the Old. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Will the Irishmen of New-York stand by this cause—[enthusiastic and vehement cries of "We will," "We will"]—resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite of all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the dangers into which it may compel them, despite of the bereavements and abiding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day miss the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, but in some measure to console and succor which the festivities of this day have taken place. [Loud and protracted cheers, and renewed cries of "We will."] For my part, I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. [Tremendous applause.] My heart, my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. [Renewed cheering.] I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged. [Hear, hear.] I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. [Hear, hear, hear.] The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took on the steps of the Capitol, the day of his inauguration. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation—[hear, hear]—and as the Chief Magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear, hear,]—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency, the national honor, for the selfishness, the huckstering or the vengeance of a party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government the honor and glory of the National Flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug. [Immense cheering and roars of laughter.] Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the Press, or the liberty and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its Executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear, hear.] The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the National Government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election, without which no popular Government can have legitimacy, consistency and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequence than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. [Immense applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the Army, and the attitude of the revolt. [Hear, hear, hear.] Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the proprieties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives; and the fieryist or foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the garret, as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the Government, without the Commonwealth incurring any detriment. [Hear, hear, hear.] But in time of war—above all in time of civil war—the supremacy of the Government should be the sole grand object—[loud cries of "Hear, hear"]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law—[tremendous cheers]—and the only one in undisputed force. [Enthusiastic cries of "Hear, hear, hear" and cheering.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? [Hear, hear.] You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter, and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The National Government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practiced towards its enemies, and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has done from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of "hear, hear," and loud applause.] The masked conspirators of the North are infinitely more criminal and mischievous than the bold and armed recusants of the South, [renewed shouts of "hear, hear,"]—I add Democrat as I am—[enthusiastic cheers]—spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Convention as a spurious creed—outbursts of applause]—having no sympathies whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his government—[hear, hear, hear,]—I would promptly and cordially approve of the severest measures the President might adopt to paralyze the treachery which, in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretences, has been, and is still at work, to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation. [Great applause.] Do I not speak in the name of the Irishmen of New-York—and they are counted by tens of thousands—when I speak these sentiments, and declare in favor of these rigorous but imperative proceedings? [Enthusiastic shouts of "That you do."] Were I met with a negative, I should remind my countrymen that the English aristocracy—[terrific groans and yells]—which is the dominant class in England—to which the Navy, the Church, the Army almost exclusively belong, and which is, in fact, the political opinion, the Parliament, the sceptre and the sword of England—[hear, hear]—I should remind my countrymen that this aristocracy is arrayed against the Government at Washington—[renewed cries of hear, hear]—and that as it was dead against the Revolution, out of which arose the liberties and nationality of the United States, so is it now in hot favor of the revolution which sets at nought those liberties, and against that nationality directs a fratricidal blow. [Shouts and immense cheering.] A revolution that has the flattery and patronage of an aristocracy to which for generations Ireland has ascribed her social wretchedness and political disorders, and which has scoffed at and scandalized her before the world, can surely never have the heart and arm of any Irishman who has learned the history of the Stars and Stripes—[hear, hear, hear]—valued the blessings and protection they insured, and who, in the frustration of the schemes of this incorrigible aristocracy, its chastisement and downfall, foresees a healthier and stronger life for England, and the liberty of Ireland. [Loud and reiterated cheering.] Be it with Irishmen, at all events, the lesson, the incentive, the animating conviction, the rallying battle-cry in this tempestuous time. Every blow that, with the shout of "*Feac an bealac*"—[enthusiastic cheering]—clears the way for the Stars and Stripes, and plants that flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to float, deals to this English aristocracy a deadly mortification and discouragement—[hear, hear, hear]—depriving it of new allies and resources—[hear, and loud cheering]—and thus so far avenges and liberates the island of which it has been the persecution, the crippling fetter, the recurring famine, the pervading blight, the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her children make their footing good and assert themselves abroad. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] Which being so, let us, who hail from Ireland—[loud cheers]—we, who have taken an oath of loyalty, not to New-York—[hear, hear]—not to Alabama—[hear, hear]—not to Massachusetts—[hear, hear]—not to Florida—[hear, hear]—not to Kansas—[hear, hear, hear]—not to any one isolated State, but to all the States—[immense cheering]—that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and counsels of Washington evoked, which the philosophy of Jefferson approved, which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved, which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Clay, whose precepts and examples still animate the sons of Old Kentucky—[loud and enthusiastic cheering for Kentucky]—commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes—[tremendous cheering]—the illustrious insignia of the nation that, of all the world, has been the friendliest sanctuary of the Irish race—[enthusiastic cries of "Hear, hear"—and in going forth to battle for the American Union against domestic treason and the despotisms of Europe, let the Irish soldier take with him the assurance, which the scene here before us justifies, that, should he fall, neither his wife nor little ones will be forgotten. [Tremendous and enthusiastic cheering, over and over again repeated, during which Capt. Meagher retired.]

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

**The Case of Mr. Machado.**—Mr. J. A. Machado, the alleged slave-trader, who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of fitting out the *Mary Frances* and various other slavers from this port, was again brought before Commissioner Henry yesterday for examination. As on the day previous, the Government failed to produce their witnesses, they, as was alleged, having been telegraphed for to Boston, but failed to arrive. In accordance with the stipulation of counsel, the day previous, the Commissioner stated that he should admit Mr. Machado to bail, with the privilege of an examination when the witnesses for the Government arrived, and that if they did not arrive by this morning he would entertain a motion for his discharge, provided his counsel saw fit to make it. Judge Beebe, counsel for the prisoner, after consulting with his client, stated that Mr. Machado preferred not to give bail, but wished for an examination, and if he did not get it to-day he should demand his discharge. At this point Mr. Donohue, associate counsel for the prisoner, asked for the affidavit on which the warrant for the arrest of the prisoner was based, and on examining it, discovered, to his surprise, that it was entirely insufficient to justify the retention of the prisoner. The affidavit was made by a man in Boston, who is himself under indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and was sworn to before one Thompson D. Lothrop, of Suffolk County, Mass. Upon this state of facts counsel demanded the immediate discharge of Mr. Machado on the ground that there was no proof before the Commissioner that Mr. Lothrop was in reality a Justice of the Peace for Massachusetts, or, indeed, that there was any such man in existence. The Commissioner, after consulting the authorities, decided that the point was well taken, and immediately ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

**Found in the Water.**—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man which was found in the river at the foot of Jay-street. There was no evidence obtained as to the identity of the deceased, nor as to the manner by which he came into the water; but the jury were of opinion that he met his death by drowning, and declared such to be their verdict. Subsequently a woman appeared at the Coroner's office and said that the deceased was her husband, a tailor named George Farrell, living in the Sixth Ward, and the remains were placed in her possession.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found drowned in the dock at the foot of pier No. 2, North River. She was about 20 years of age, full size, light complexioned, and had dark auburn hair. She wore a calico dress, with small white and yellow stripe and pink figure, hoop-skirt, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings, and a fancy slipper on her right foot. The body had not been many hours in the water.

**The Wife Murder in Desbrosses-street.**—Dr. George B. Bouton, the Deputy of Coroner Schirmer, yesterday made a careful *post-mortem* examination in the case of Mary Gallagher, who was beaten and kicked to death, on Wednesday evening, by her husband, James Gallagher, at their residence, No. 13 Desbrosses-street. The poor woman was within a short period of her confinement, and the examination showed her to have been a victim to brutality of the most fiendish description. The inquest was postponed until to-day, that time might be afforded for procuring the attendance of witnesses. Gallagher is in custody, and attributes to the free indulgence of his appetite for liquor the awful position in which he is placed.

**Tammany General Committee—No Union with Mozart.**—The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening and decided that the primary election of delegates to elect delegates to the State Convention be held on Saturday evening. A communication was received from the German organization, proposing a union. It was referred to a Sub-Committee. A similar communication was received from the Mozart General Committee, but Tammany declined any union on the ground of a very material difference of opinion in relation to national affairs. Tammany advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war.

**Shocking Casualty in South-street.**—On Saturday last a lad 10 years of age, named Joseph Roach, was standing at the corner of South and Jefferson streets, near the steam rice mills, when steam was "blown off" from the waste-pipe, and rushing across the sidewalk struck the boy in the face and threw him down. He was fatally scalded, and died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, where he was taken soon after the occurrence of the accident. A verdict of death from scalds was rendered, and the Jury censured the proprietors of the mills for allowing the waste-pipe to remain in so exposed a situation.

**The Supposed Homicide in Worth-street.**—Coroner Sherman yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the decease of Margaret Gorman, who was supposed to have died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Mary McCrossin, in the course of a fight at the house where both of them lived, in Worth-street. The inquest resulted in the acquittal of the accused, as the *post-mortem* examination demonstrated that the deceased had died in a fit of delirium tremens, consequent upon falling down stairs.

**Theft by a Sailor.**—Edwin Stennison, a seaman, born in Norway, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Kelly, charged with stealing a trunk, containing $68 in gold and a valuable watch, belonging to Mrs. E. O'Hearn, of No. 113 Greenwich-street. The prisoner occupied a room in the same house with Mrs. O'Hearn, whose apartment he entered during her absence. He was caught with the property in his possession.

**Cheap Traveling to Albany.**—The fare by the People's Line of steamers has been reduced to the low rate of 50 cents. At such rates for one of the most beautiful steamer trips of [illegible] miles which can be selected in this or any other country, it would seem that people could hardly afford to stay at home. The travel is likely to be largely increased by this unprecedented reduction.

**A Brakeman Crushed on the Erie Railroad.**—On the 28th inst. Peter Conner, a brakeman in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, fell between two cars as the train was passing through Bergen Cut, and was terribly crushed. He was brought over to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, when he died. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case.

**Public Charities and Corrections.**—The weekly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, shows that for the week ending Aug. 24, 1861, there were of deaths 61; discharged, 1,913; sent to Blackwell's Island, 461. Total remaining in the Institutions, 8,340—being an increase of 99 over the number for the previous week.

**Vehicle Casualty.**—On Wednesday evening, Dr. Otis, one of the Police Surgeons, while driving down the Bloomingdale Road, ran over a lad 9 years of age, named Smallbolt. The child's thigh was broken and he received other injuries.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Fifty Prisoners in the County Jail Poisoned by Drinking Water Impregnated with Carbonate of Lead.

On Tuesday night last, about twenty of the prisoners confined in the Kings County Jail, were seized with vomiting and purging, accompanied by other symptoms, indicating that they had partaken of some deadly poison. Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt, the Jail Physician, was at once sent for by the keepers and by judicious management succeeded in saving the lives of all attacked, numbering, up to yesterday, about 50 of the inmates of the jail. When Dr. Van Zandt examined the first case, he was considerably puzzled to know in what manner the prisoners had been poisoned, but after a while he arrived at the conclusion that it must have been from the Ridgewood water, with which the jail is supplied throughout, in the common lead pipe. Fortunately he hit upon the right cause and was able to neutralize the effects of the poison. He at once ordered the Ridgewood water to be cut off, and directed that well water—of which there is an abundance on the premises—should be used.

Yesterday Dr. Van Zandt analyzed a small quantity of water which had passed through the lead pipes, and found it strongly impregnated with carbonate of lead. He will make a report to the Board of Supervisors, at the next meeting of that body,—which will be on Tuesday,—urging that the common lead pipe with which the jail is now furnished be removed, and a lined pipe substituted, to avoid a recurrence of a similar accident.

An *attaché* of the jail, who did not believe that the prisoners had been poisoned by the water, in a spirit of bravado on Wednesday morning, drank plentifully of the water, notwithstanding the warnings of the attending physician. Before night he was seized with purging and vomiting, and suffered severely for his folly. His case, however, yielded under the same treatment as practiced in the other cases, and he, as well as all of the others poisoned, are now considered out of danger.

**Ground Broken for a New Police Station.**—Wednesday afternoon ground was broken for the new Station-house to be erected for the Police of the Fifth Precinct. The authorities purchased a lot, 30 by 125 feet, on the corner of North First and Fourth streets, upon which there is to be erected a brick building, 30 by 52 feet, three stories high, replete with all useful appurtenances for the use of the Police of the Fifth Precinct. The building will cost, finished, $7,500—$500 less than the sum appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose,—and will be completed—according to the contract—on or before the 1st of December next.

**Fight at a Pic-Nic.**—At a pic-nic held a few days since in the New-Utrecht woods, just beyond the city line, a terrible fight took place, during which knives, pistols, and bludgeons were freely used. Fortunately the parties engaged in the disgraceful affair were so much inebriated that their efforts to injure each other only resulted in a few broken heads, which can be mended. Justice Bossum yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of fourteen of the belligerents, and if the charges against them are proven, they will be made an example of.

**Six Children Nearly Suffocated in a Vault.**—On Wednesday afternoon, while a number of children attending the German Catholic School on Montrose-avenue, were in a privy on the premises, the flooring, being old and rotten, gave way, and six of the children were precipitated into the deep vault below. Aid was immediately at hand, and the children were all rescued alive, but in a most shocking condition. It is feared that two of them will not recover.

**The Twenty-eighth Regiment Paid.**—The rank and file of the Twenty-eighth Regiment were paid off yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

A party of four gentlemen went out last Tuesday to Fort Hamilton, and engaged Mr. A. Stillwell, boat owner, to take them on the fishing-ground, and in less than two hours returned with 237 weak fish, all of good size. Mr. Stillwell and his employes take particular pride in attending to their customers, and seem to be well posted in their avocation.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

**Princess Alice Balmorals.**

The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's**

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats will** be issued on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Also, new styles of soft hats and caps for gents, boys and youth, by TERRY, No. 397 Broadway.

**Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest** article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

## MARRIED.

Alexander—Keyser.—In Philadelphia, on the 29th of April last, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Thomas R. Alexander to Kate C. Keyser, both of that City.

## DIED.

De Angelis.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 27th-st.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Emma Cecilia, eldest daughter of Samuel Albert and Glorvinia Cecilia Smith, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 71 London-terrace, West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

Currie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Florence, infant daughter of Charles P. and Gertrude G. Currie, aged 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Newlin.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Clara M., infant daughter of Howard and Frances Newlin, aged 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 Madison-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Bleakley.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, Mrs. Eliza H., wife of John F. Bleakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 West 47th-st., on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Berrien.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, Sarah Berrien, relict of the late Daniel Berrien, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Newville.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, William Ellis, eldest child of Clarence M. and Teresa Newville, aged 6 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bissett.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Mary M. and the late James D. Bissett, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Concord-st.

Dyer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28, Grace, youngest daughter of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Cumberland-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday.)

Hawkhurst.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Israel Hawkhurst, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his son-in-law, John Allen, Washington-av., three doors south of Fulton-av., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, to Waterbury, L. I., for interment.

Kimberly.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, David Kimberly, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Hicks-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

McBrien.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, after a short and painful illness, Emeline McBrien, beloved wife of Charles McBrien, aged 24 years, 4 months and 29 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Gaylor.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, while on a visit to Stamford, Conn., Matilda L., wife of Wm. H. Gaylor, and third daughter of John and Eliza Cocks, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] 4th-st., Williamsburgh, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock this (Friday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

Marshall.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Joseph Doria, youngest child of Joseph L. and Mary J. Marshall, aged 1 year, 1 month and [illegible] days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible], Williamsburgh, this day, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Ogden.—In Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Mary Dewees Ogden, widow of the late Charles W. Ogden, of New-York.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at [illegible] o'clock.

☞ Mobile and Mississippi papers please copy.

Deall.—In Portchester, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, after a lingering illness, [illegible], wife of Jonathan J. Deall, aged 45 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, 27th-st., at 7 and 9:30 A. M., and return at 4 and 6:24 P. M.

Ward.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. [illegible], Florence, only daughter of William and Sarah Ward, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Harvey.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. [illegible], Willard B. Harvey, only child of Willard and [illegible] B. Harvey, of New-York City, aged 7 months and [illegible] days.

Beebe.—At Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. [illegible], Lavinia C. Beebe, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 45th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 461.—Aug. 29, 1861.
37, 46, 65, 8, 14, 27, 3, 30, 16, 67, 6, [illegible].
KENTUCKY, CLASS [illegible]—Aug. 29, 1861.
68, 12, 6, 32, 1, 34, 14, 29, 53, 47, 71, [illegible].
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

*From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.*

**MOTHERS.**

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has produced a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

**TIMELY WARNING.**

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

**A PERFECT CHARM.**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL GONE! My ICE PITCHERS are double-plated, and worth more than I ask for them. I will offer this week, and no longer,

Pitchers worth $12, for $10 each.
Pitchers worth $10, for $8 each.
Pitchers worth $8, for $6 each.
Pitchers worth $6, for $5 each.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. [illegible] Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain [illegible], Shades, Druggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, (one to [illegible] wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers [illegible] to examine these splendid new goods, displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at No. [illegible] Bowery.

## MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. [illegible] Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

A LIBERAL COMPENSATION Will be paid to agents in the City and country who will recruit men for a Regiment of Riflemen that will soon leave for the seat of war. Address RIFLEMAN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING THE necessary military capacity, and able to raise two companies in two weeks, (men recruited in the country preferred,) the expenses of which will be paid by the regiment, can have the position of Major in a regiment of Riflemen, which has marching orders on Sept. 15. There are also vacancies for one captain and three lieutenants, for gentlemen of military experience, and for a competent and honest Quartermaster, able to pay the debts of the regiment, consisting of five hundred dollars, which will shortly be refunded by the Government. Address WARRIOR, Box 140 *Times* Office, stating age, occupation, etc.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply personally or by letter, to Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position. Pay to commence at once. Address Box 3,7[illegible] Post-office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 115 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND WAITINGMAID.—WANTED, by an American young girl, a situation to take care of children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at her present employer's, No. 31 West [illegible]-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman. Apply at No. 213 7th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable private family; will assist with children or in fine washing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, Friday and Saturday, at No. 38 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent references; three years in her last situation; she is a competent chambermaid and laundress; does up linen and fluting in style; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or see to grown-up children; would like much to live with a pastor and his family. The advertiser wishes a home where family worship is maintained. She has been brought up under those principles. Wages no object; a comfortable home desired; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting on table, or take care of children, or do general housework, in a small private family; wages not any object, but would prefer a comfortable home. The best of references given. Apply at No. 163 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; wages no object to a comfortable home. Apply at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WELL-DISPOSED woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; or as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $4. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry and soups, and part of the washing in excellent style; wages $8. Also, by a thorough laundress and chambermaid; is a most excellent shirt ironer; wages $7. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; also, by a very nice colored woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Good references. Apply at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Three excellent servants want situations in first-class families; they have good reference from their last place, where they have lived for the last 5 years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, well recommended girl, experienced in doing all kinds of general housework; a very excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is a girl who is not fond of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work; will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most excellent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is fully competent and capable of taking the entire charge of the laundry; is willing to assist in chamberwork, and is very willing and obliging. Best of City reference from her present employer. Will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart, tidy, respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with superior reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A FRENCH CANADIAN woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking and pastry thoroughly; speaks the French and English language fluently; has no objection to a private boarding house. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting the latest styles. Apply at No. 192 East 23d-st., second floor. Mrs. POWELL.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer—makes excellent bread and biscuit, and is very willing and obliging, particularly neat about her person and kitchen; wages low; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 820 Broadway, hall door. A girl wants a place—wages $3.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A BOSTON young woman is anxious to procure a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook and a splendid washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a hardworking but respectable girl to do general housework or good, plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady, obliging and trustworthy; wages will be very moderate either for the City or country; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, an opportunity to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call for two days, at the second floor, No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 179 East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady; good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No. 264 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do general housework for two in family; good reference; the country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 368 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES SOUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 6 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and particular attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

## MALES.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man with 12 years' experience and good references. Address R. S. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a steady, sober and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred;) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 195 Varick-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

# HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm; must be a thorough, practical farmer. Apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., in Franklin-place, rear of No. 373 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,163 Post-office, giving references.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent nurse and seamstress. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at No. 12 West 47th-st., sixth house west of 5th-av.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, IN A HAT AND CAP house, one or two good salesmen, having a New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio trade. Address Box No. 2,030 Post-office.

# TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:

S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr, Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 176 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; has 24 rooms, with gas, water, range, &c.; good position for a boarding-house. Also, the neat three-story houses No. 21 Vestry-st. and No. 129 West 45th-st., together with stores, dwellings, apartments, workshops, stables, &c., in desirable localities and at moderate rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 151 East 32d-st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 207 West 48th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A handsome house, with sixteen lots of ground; location pleasant and healthy; near Myrtle-av. cars. Gas throughout—furnace, range, &c. Combines advantages of City and country. Rent, $400. Apply to
E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers; it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 109 EAST 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms; gas, water, marble mantels, wardrobes, &c. Rent, $11 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HARLEM.—TO LET ON 109TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a frame house, nearly new, with Croton in cellar, and gas pipes. Convenient by railroad. Apply to J. WOOD, 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 250 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 18 Spruce-st., a few doors from the Park; each floor about 90 feet deep; position very desirable for leather, paper or grocery trade. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

BULKHEAD FRONT TO LET—ON THE North River, close to Canal-st.; fronts about 130 feet on West-st. Also, stores in the vicinity. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

# FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, and situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

# FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address
J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—WITH COMFORTABLE dwelling-house and out-buildings, worth about $10,000, within about two hours ride from New-York, in exchange for a dwelling-house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-place. Address with full particulars, W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

# COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC VILLAGE, N. J.—Two stories, 10 rooms, on the banks of the Passaic River, a few hundred yards from the dépôt, from whence trains leave 20 times daily. Commutation fare only 7 cents per trip. Rent to May 1, only $85. Also a large house, 2 stories and attic, 15 rooms, newly built; will be rented low. Inquire of COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner of Duane and West sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

# DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On plating or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, established twenty years; to be disposed of on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Apply to J. VOORHEES, Attorney, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

# FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

TO BANKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, NOW conducting an old well established financial journal, having a circulation second to none, and having other important interests to look after, desires to dispose of an interest in the same to a party of unquestionable reputation and integrity with ample means to do an extensive banking exchange and collection business. To a person with right qualifications a liberal arrangement will be made. Principals only may address PUBLISHER, Box No. 1,614 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILroad Company will pay the semi-annual interest due (Sept. 1, 1861) on First Mortgage Bonds, by presentation of the coupons at Seventh Ward Bank.
S. R. BOWNE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

# TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 101 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., *Times* Office, Box No. 104.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL qualified to teach all the English branches and to care for children, wants a situation in a school or seminary, or as instructress in a private family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; best of references. Address T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—A lady fully competent to teach the higher as well as the common English branches; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 270 West 22d-st. between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 400 New-York Post-office.

# INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 18th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian. $10 per term.

SPANISH LESSONS WANTED—BY A GENtleman. Address EDWARDS, Box 101 *Times* Office.

# INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College.
Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 85 Macdougal-st. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children where they will receive a thorough English and French education, with the requisite accomplishments, and strict attention to morals and deportment, may depend on receiving perfect satisfaction at the abovenamed establishment, with the advantage of having them under their own eye, and also on moderate terms to suit the times. For circulars and references apply as above.

N. B.—A young French lady wishing an English education in return for assistance in the French class, would be received. The School will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD RECEIVE into her family a few pupils of either sex, where she could afford them all the comforts of a home, with instruction in the English branches, and music if desired—the services of a superior music teacher. Her house is pleasantly located in Yonkers, near the dépôt. Terms very moderate. Best references given. For particulars call on Dr. J. C. HALSEY, No 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn, or address a note to Mrs. M. HASTINGS, Yonkers.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

MRS. G. H. DUNN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUNN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.
JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

# MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

# AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular Sale of
DRY GOODS, LINENS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, JACKETS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, HOOP SKIRTS, CHENILLE SCARFS, &c., to which particular attention is invited.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best made stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of ladies' secretary, very elegant rosewood; library bookcases of rosewood and black walnut; rosewood parlor suites in various coverings; library suites, dining-room furniture, office desks, superb rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The whole of first-class workmanship, and sale positive, by order of E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

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R. S. DAYTON, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, No. 188 Orchard-st., continues to make collections in New-York and vicinity. Commission from 1 to 5 per cent. Special attention given to repairs, &c., of tenant property.

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TRIESEMAR.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 38 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
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Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

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"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

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VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHOEA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 321 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARpet for a room 16x18 feet; must be a light ground, and but little used. Address HUSTED, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

[illegible]

... contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible] excess of weight in either article will [illegible]

[illegible] entirely new, and be made of th[illegible] white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible] three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] the best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] inch in width on each chime, and each [illegible] of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible] and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

*The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.*

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A second, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT:** You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one thousand and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

**TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT:** You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Robert J. Lawler and Mortimer J. Alexander are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon from 1st day of July, 1860, besides costs.—Dated, Feb. 14, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

**TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT.**—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Aaron L. Reid and James J. Tracy are plaintiffs and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

**TO CHARLES STREET, DEFENDANT:**—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 12th day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred thirty-three dollars seventy-one cents, with interest thereon from 7th day of January, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL** the creditors of FRANCIS HALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my chambers, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861.
WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge,
Westchester County.

## PROPOSALS.

[illegible] Navy Department [illegible] Aug. 8, 1861. [illegible] of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, [illegible]

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, [illegible]

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and [illegible] anchors and cables, tanks, [illegible] machinery [illegible] with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, crew, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such Navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

### MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

*Form of Guarantee.*

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

## LOST AND FOUND.

### $500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
1 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be restored.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING,
Sixth Precinct Station,
No. 11 Franklin-st.

**CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.**—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

**LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF** the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

**GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.**—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] Department, New-York, July [illegible], 1861.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO** bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

*To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:*

**SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT** the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND** the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

## RAILROADS.

### N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

| LEAVE FLUSHING. | LEAVE NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| 6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip. | 7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point. |
| 7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip. | 9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip. |
| 10:06 A. M. to Fulton-slip. | 11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point. |
| 1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries. | 1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip. |
| 2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip. | 4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip. |
| 4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip. | 6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip. |
| 7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries. | 7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point. |

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

**LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.) |

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.**—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY** Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

**TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

**TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two alternates to represent this District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL,**
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL,**
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

**PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.**—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a [illegible] canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

[illegible]

**INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!**

**PURIFY YOUR BREATH!**

**STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!**

### SPALDING'S

### THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

**GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,**

**GOOD FOR LECTURERS,**

**GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,**

**GOOD FOR SINGERS,**

**GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.**

GENTLEMEN CARRY

**SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.**

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

**SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.**

CHILDREN CRY FOR

**SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.**

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

### CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

*For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

*As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. [illegible] |
| AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. |
| | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. |
| SCOTIA, (now building.) | |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.**

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WM. TAPSCOTT, | EMERALD ISLE, | ALBION, |
| DREADNAUGHT, | MIDDLESEX, | VICTORY, |
| BENJ. ADAMS, | CONSTELLATION, | JOHN J. BOYD, |
| WEST POINT, | ESCORT, | PHOENIX, |
| UNDERWRITER, | SEA FLOWER, | CAMBRIA, |

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

**STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.**

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

**FOR HAVANA,**
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

**STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL**, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 80 | Steerage to London | 33 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 85 | Second Cabin to Paris | 38 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 85 | Second Cabin to Hamburg | 35 |

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN**, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE** British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY........Sept. 14
On MONDAY........Oct. 14
On MONDAY........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**TO SHIP-OWNERS AND THOSE THAT** wish to have vessels ceiled for grain to suit Underwriters and Inspectors. Call at the Shipjoiners' Depôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane.
J. E. JENNINGS.

**PASSPORTS.**—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,** No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

## EXCURSIONS.

### DAILY EXCURSION

TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at........5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return........50
To Port Monmouth and return........40

**CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND**—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

**REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.**—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves

| | |
|---|---|
| 19th-st., N. R....7:15 A. M. | Peck-slip........7:45 A. M. |
| Spring-st., N. R..8:10 A. M. | Pier No. 4........9 A. M. |

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

**GRAND EXCURSION TO THE REGATTA.**—The fast and commodious steamboat TIGER, will make an excursion to Whitestone on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Leaving as follows: Peck-slip, 8.30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8.40; 10th-st., 9; 36th-st., 9.15; Harlem, 9.30. This boat will accompany the yachts until the race is over, and return to the City. Fare 25 cents each way.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**BREWSTER & CO.'S**
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FAMILY** horse; very convenient Rockaway, with pole and shafts; light wagon and harness. Address O., Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF** DUNN & SELKREG, carpenters and builders, dissolved on the 29th day of July, 1861, by assignment of their effects for the benefit of creditors. All outstanding accounts must be presented to JOHN MITCHELL and ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, assignees, for settlement, and all parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to said assignees, at their office, No. 139 West 19th-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

[illegible] THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT, [illegible]

LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT, [illegible]

GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD, [illegible]

"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL RIVER, [illegible]

A LIVING WHALE [illegible]

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, [illegible] SEA LION, LEARNED SEAL, [illegible] TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES take place every day, [illegible] each of which will be [illegible]

MICHAEL ERLE, Or, THE MANIAC LOVER, which is full of thrilling interest [illegible] TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND PUNISHMENT OF VICE. Also, the laughable [illegible] THE HAUNTED CHAMBER, which is received with perfect raptures of applause, being the most attractive entertainment in the city. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, the Talented Young Violinist, &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, [illegible]

**WINTER GARDEN.**
FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1861.
BENEFIT OF [illegible]

Who is nightly received with increasing [illegible] crowded and delighted audiences. He will [illegible] ELEVENTH TIME [illegible]

His peculiar conception of "Toodles" [illegible] first time, the comic part of "Gill the Miller," [illegible] admirable drama, in three acts, entitled THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

**GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, [illegible]
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION. Master SAMUEL and Master [illegible] Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World. CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER [illegible] and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

**MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES** of war will be tranquillized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given, [illegible] invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

**BOWERY THEATRE TO LET.—WITH SCENERY**, wardrobe and properties; [illegible] given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, [illegible] Elizabeth-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.**—The steamer [illegible] Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE [illegible] |
|---|---|
| Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M. | [illegible] |
| Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M. | [illegible] |
| Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M. | [illegible] |
| Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M. | [illegible] |
| Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M. | [illegible] |
| Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M. | [illegible] |
| Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M. | [illegible] |
| Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M. | [illegible] |

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

**SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, HOLMES' AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE [illegible] |
|---|---|
| Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M. | [illegible] |
| Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Friday, Sept. 6, 5½ P. M. | [illegible] |
| Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M. | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M. | [illegible] |

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, [illegible] Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. [illegible] the boat or stage.

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. [illegible] will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

**FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.**—The fine and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD** Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

**MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE** AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Landing at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.**
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

**HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS** CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

**FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE** between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.**—The steamer METAMORA leaves pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ A. M., making her usual landings.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BILLIARDS.**
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 6 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
By CHAS. LORD.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.**

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 73 Duane-st.

The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

**MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!**—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develop new inventions, while business is dull.

Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for trade.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.

Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.

They have acted as attorneys for more than 18,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.

All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.

Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

**ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE** for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippered Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 50 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 9 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

**CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-WHEEL** Yacht of [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] propeller Yacht, 50 feet long, very superior [illegible]. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

# FROM GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

## AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

### ADVANCE OF THE REBELS, AND THE PREPARATIONS TO MEET THEM—McCULLOCH'S FORCES AND WHEREABOUTS—DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN THE STATE—PROSPECTS OF THE UNION CAUSE—WARNING TO GEN. FREMONT, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

Steadily the rebels are advancing upon the interior of our unhappy State, and already one-half of Missouri has fallen into the hands of the enemy, whose reckless hordes are plundering and ravaging whatever falls in their way. While the Southwestern Army, under McCULLOCH and PRICE, now reinforced so as to count 35,000, have occupied Lebanon, in Laclede County, with 7,000 men, and Bolivar, in Polk County, with an equal number, their advance guard, under Gen. RAINS, occupying Sedalia with 800, and their rear guard, under McCULLOCH, scattered over the rich and productive valleys of the whole Southwest, their allies on the Osage River line have taken advantage of the general confusion consequent upon the battle at Springfield, and, without material resistance from the Home Guards, taken possession of the important towns of Warsaw, Linn Creek and Tuscumbia. A similar movement in favor of the rebels has taken place on the second military line formed by the Missouri River; and owing to the Fifth Iowa Regiment having been retained at Jefferson City, while on the way to occupy Lexington, which had been left defenceless by the withdrawal of Col. STIFEL'S Fifth United States Rifle Regiment, whose term of service had expired two weeks before their withdrawal, this important place has fallen into the enemy's hands, and is at present occupied by a considerable military force of the rebels. Boonville, also an important place on the Missouri, is completely at the mercy of the Secessionists, and unless reinforcements reach it in time, will be lost like Lexington. From Kansas City, we are each day expecting similar disastrous news. The city has been full of rumors in regard to the advance of the enemy within the past three or four days; and, indeed, the future begins to look very threatening.

In Kentucky, matters are in a most critical condition, and if an uprising should take place in that State, it might result in a tremendous blow to our cause. Tennessee has been relieved of the immense Army which exhausted her resources, and which is now growing fat on the rich districts west and south of Cape Girardeau. Our Army still holds its own on the military lines defending St. Louis and Jefferson City, viz.: Ironton, Cape Girardeau, and Rolla, but whether it will withstand a serious attack of such immense numbers as now compose the invading Army, can only be ascertained by the progress of events. The cavalry forces of the enemy, or at least 1,800 of them, are reported to have crossed from the west to the east, in search of Gen. PILLOW'S quarters, who now occupies the vicinity of New-Madrid with a force of 22,000 men, who are being employed in improving the roads to Charleston and other places, and digging wells along the roadside, water being very scarce.

Gen. HARDEE is still at Greenville with 8,000 men, and JEFF. THOMPSON occupies Sikeston, with 7,000. Commerce on the Mississippi has again fallen into the hands of the rebels, and batteries have been erected on the shore, and used with effect upon our gun-boats. River communication with Cairo is consequently suspended for the present. In the meanwhile, Cape Girardeau is being fortified, under the direction of Capt. FLAD, and batteries have also been erected and fortifications thrown up on the main avenues, covering Jefferson City, which place is, besides, defended by about 5,000 of our troops, under Gen. GRANT, who has been ordered to Jefferson City from Ironton, while Gen. PRENTISS has been intrusted with the command of the district, extending from Ironton to Cairo, and including both places.

The fortifications around St. Louis are progressing; pallisades, block-houses and earthworks are being constructed on the west and south side; the north side will be amply fortified by placing a few batteries on the water reservoir, which is in itself a splendid fortification, almost impregnable, from its height and the impossibility of scaling it, and covering the entrance of the Northern Railroad and the Mississippi River.

Our troubles have been, if possible, rendered more complicated than they ever were before, by a proclamation of his Excellency Gov. GAMBLE, who has issued a grand proclamation, calling for forty-two thousand men, *and threatening to draft* them if they do not enlist voluntarily. I believe His Excellency will *have* to draft them; and I will cheerfully place my head at the disposal of His Excellency, when he finds forty-two thousand fools in the State of Missouri, who will consent to enlist under, or to be drafted by him. A good time, he will have of it! Hon. Mr. GAMBLE is either badly afraid that his fellow-excellency, Ex-Gov. C. F. JACKSON, will soon drive him out of his Gubernatorial chair in the Capitol, or else he must have lost his wits, and fancy himself a newly created military despot, though, I believe, the gentleman is of far too pacific a disposition to entertain sanguinary ideas. If he will draft forty-two thousand of our schooless *children*, he may succeed in effecting his object; and, indeed, of them he would perhaps be a fit leader; but the idea of drafting 42,000 men!

Our city is very quiet now, and under the operations of martial law there are certainly less disturbances than have ever been before. It is only a pity that Gen. FREMONT has appointed such a man as McKINSTRY to the office of Provost-Marshal, while at the same time he is the Quartermaster of the Western Department; for I do not believe that there is another individual so detested by the citizens in St. Louis. It is not only because he is suspected as a Secessionist, and is giving employ to most rabid Secessionists in preference to Union men, but because he is so generally considered as an individual in whom no confidence whatever can be placed, that Gen. FREMONT ought to discharge him. At present he is a disgrace to the staff. The immense collection of troops at this point has given an impetus to many branches of business, whereby the general stagnation of all kinds of trade and labor has been partially relieved. Horse-dealers are making fortunes; and saddlers have their hands full of business. The clothing-houses, where the uniforms are made for the Army, employ a number of young girls, who thus only find it possible to support themselves. If there are no roses without thorns, it seems as if there are also no thorns without blossoms. But the greatest blessing in this year of sorrows and tribulations has, undoubtedly, been the weather, which has been so mild during the whole Spring and Summer, that I never can realize I am on a latitude south of St. Paul or Lake Superior.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other such counties in this part of the State as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to subsist their Army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of Gen. FREMONT. The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications, and can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Gov. KING, of Ray County, has been frequently warned out. His devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

In this connection the following will be found interesting: The St. Louis *Republican* learns from Lexington that a large force of Secessionists was collecting in that neighborhood, with a view of getting possession of the intrenchments erected around that city by the United States. They are at present occupied, and will be defended, by 350 United States troops, a portion of them from Fort Leavenworth, and it is their determination to resist to the last extremity. The secession force numbered, at the last account, between two and three thousand men, but, as they were badly provided with arms, they may be successfully resisted.

### ANOTHER REQUISITION BY GEN. POPE.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier* publishes the following document:

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS,
HUDSON, Mo., Aug. 19, 1861.

*To the Mayor and Authorities of the City of Palmyra, State of Missouri:*

You are hereby notified and required to deliver up to the military authorities of this Brigade, within six days of the date of these presents, the marauders who fired upon the train bound west on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on the evening of the 16th inst., and broke into the telegraph office.

If the guilty persons are not delivered up as required, and within the time herein specified, the whole Brigade will be moved into your county, and contributions levied to the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on Marion County, and five thousand dollars ($5,000) on the City of Palmyra. By order of

Brig.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Under directions of Brig.-Gen. JOHN POPE, commanding in North Missouri.
S. M. PRESTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### AN IMPUDENT LETTER.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following document:

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

*To Major-Gen. Fremont, United States Army, Commanding United States Forces in Missouri:*

SIR: Capt. CHARES PRICE, of the Missouri State Guard, has received a letter from Messrs. B. S. CURD and WM. M. PRICE, dated Cape Girardeau, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, in which they write: "The Colonel says that if you attack Commerce to night, he will hang us." With the note there is another, recognized to be in the hand-writing of Col. C. C. MARSH, and of which the following is an exact copy:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

"SIR: Your relatives have written you the above note. It is true. If you injure the people of Commerce or their property, *I will hang them* and take a bitter revenge on you in other respects.

C. C. MARSH,
Colonel Commanding United States Forces,
Cape Girardeau."

The gentlemen held by Col. MARSH are, as I am credibly informed, citizens of this State, and unconnected in any way with military operations. Even were they so connected in a manner justifying their being made prisoners of war, the articles of war and Army regulations of the United States require humane treatment of prisoners.

I also learn that the detachment of Col. MARSH'S troops which captured Mr. WM. M. PRICE, wantonly burned his father's warehouse, and took away a large quantity of corn and sixty mules. Similar outrages are believed to have been very lately committed at the farm of Gen. N. W. WATKINS, near Cape Girardeau, and also by Col. MARSH'S troops.

I, therefore, in the interest of humanity, lay these matters before you and request a frank answer to these inquiries:

Does the conduct of Col. MARSH and his troops meet your approval?

If not, what steps do you propose to take in respect to the guilty parties and in order to prevent the repetition of such conduct?

It is the desire of the Missouri State authorities to conduct the present war according to civilized usages, and any departure from them by Missouri forces will be promptly punished by their officers, if aware of it.

I deem it proper to add that on seeing Col. MARSH'S letter, I immediately instructed the General commanding the Missouri State Guard in this District to hold in close custody a number of prisoners recently taken by him belonging to your forces. Should Col. MARSH'S further treatment of Messrs. CURD and PRICE necessitate the hanging of any of these prisoners, in retaliation, I am content that impartial men shall judge who is morally responsible for their melancholy fate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

*To Col. C. C. Marsh, commanding United States forces, Cape Girardeau:*

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

### AN ADDRESS FROM EX-GOV. STEWART.

The St. Louis papers publish a stirring address, to the people of the State, from Ex-Gov. STEWART. He shows that all the material interests of Missouri must enlist her sympathies on the side of the Union. In conclusion, he says:

"Be not deceived by the cry that you are invaded by the troops of the North. No Government can be said to invade itself. Your paramount allegiance is due to the Government of the United States, and that Government has the right to station troops on every foot of soil under its jurisdiction. When it loses this power, it will be worth no more than the Government of the Comanches or of the Feejee Islands.

Be not deceived, either, by the lying wonders that are industriously circulated by the advocates of secession, to prove that the Government is already defeated and remains powerless to carry out its plans of conquering a peace in Missouri. If there is any trust to be placed in the energy, intelligence and skill of commanders, or the indomitable bravery of soldiers, this campaign in Missouri will be ended within the next sixty days and the State once more suffered to repose in peace.

For myself my lot is cast, and all that I have and all that I can do, are thrown into the scale of Government, law and order, as opposed to revolution, anarchy and blood. For the peace and prosperity of my adopted State I will sacrifice property and life if necessary, and all my fighting must be under the old flag. It came to our nation with its birth, has borne its glories on every sea and land, has led the van in every battle for our freedom and right, and when I fall I ask for no greater glory than to be shrouded with its star-spangled folds."

### WHAT GEN. FREMONT HAS DONE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Since Gen. FREMONT came here we have seen what may be done towards making an Army when a man of talent has the thing in hand and means to do it. FREMONT had not been in St. Louis twenty-four hours till his power was felt in the Mississippi Valley. It was not twenty-four hours until active agencies generated by his mind were working from St. Louis to Kansas, and Kansas to Ohio. Under his touch the great Northwest woke as from slumber. He was already raising an Army. Already his appeal had gone forth to the people. Already the people were answering. The elements of an Army were in motion. At that moment there was but one point in our State which was at all able to withstand the foe. That was Springfield. LYON possibly could keep the field there; but no other point was tenable if assailed. Men, provisions, soldiers' clothing, muskets, rifles, cannon, wagons, tents, horses, mules, everything to make an Army, began to pour in upon us, and they are still pouring in. On the east all the posts were strengthened and the enemy checked—then and at the earliest moment that it was possible, reinforcements were ordered to Springfield, but it was too late for the battle.

FREMONT came here July 26, not one month ago. Aug. 23 finds St. Louis with an Army of—we will not say how many tens of thousands. Gen. PILLOW may find out in another way. If FREMONT, acting under plenary power here, may do what he has done, in this short time, what might not Mr. CAMERON have done in five months? The difference is all in men. The native talent—the cultivated energy—the intensified force of will—the habit of mastering details, and a practical understanding of the maxim which tells you, when you have anything to do, *do it*—explains the mystery.

### THE PROPER POLICY OF NEWSPAPERS.

The following curious correspondence appears in the St. Louis papers:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1861.

*Major McKinstry, United States Army, and Provost-Marshal of St. Louis:*

DEAR SIR: I have been informed that it has been suggested to you, and probably that you have been requested, to order the suppression of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, of which I am the editor. The paper belongs to the church of which I am a member, and is therefore not mine; but as I control its columns I have respectfully to ask that, if any such suggestion has been made to you, you will allow me hereafter to send regularly a copy to your office, that you may see for yourself what is its character and tendency; also, if desirable, I will be pleased to furnish you with specimens of any or all of its former issues.

I violate no law, military or civil, human or Divine, if I know it. The opposition to the paper I edit originated, and is kept up among bigoted, religious sectarians, and is religious, not political.

Hoping you will permit me hereafter to send you a copy of each week's issue, that you may judge for yourself, I am your obedient servant,

D. R. McANALLY.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. has been received at my office, and has had my attention.

In reference to the course of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, of which you are the editor, permit me to say that, in my judgment, in these times of political excitement and heated discussion, and civil war, it would be more becoming, as well as more consistent, that a public newspaper belonging to, and advocating the doctrines and principles of the Church of Christ, should abstain from publishing articles of a political character calculated to inflame the passions of men, and evidently hostile to the Government of the country. You say, Sir, that the opposition to your paper "originated and is kept up among bigoted, religious sectarians, and is religious, not political." Permit me to inquire how, if this is the fact, the opposition to your paper arises among all true patriots, whether members of your Church, or in any way interested in it or not. I would suggest that, if your paper is designed to be the religious journal you represent, and is owned by and is the organ of the Church, it would be the part of a true patriot for you to omit hereafter from its columns all secular matter, and allow the *Christian Advocate* to be in future what it now claims to be—a purely religious journal—advocating the importance of the great truths of the Scriptures and their claims upon men, and omitting to discuss questions which to your view are ephemeral and unimportant.

In reply to your offer to furnish me with future or back numbers of your paper for examination, I would say that I have seen and perused the paper heretofore, and am aware of the nature of its contents.

You say that you violate no law, if you know it. Did it never occur to you that patriotism is enjoined in the Bible, and that the publication of seditious and treasonable language, particularly when cloaked in the garb of religion, is one of the most heinous and aggravated forms of violation of divine law?

But in these times men are not in all respects permitted to carry out their own opinions, and in the opinion of the Provost Marshal, it will be in much better taste, and much more conducive to good order and propriety for you to discontinue, in the *Christian Advocate*, the publication of all matter of a secular nature. Let your journal be a religious paper, as it professes to be, and it will never come under the discipline of this Department.

With the kindest feelings toward yourself personally, and the best wishes for the cause of religion and piety in which you are engaged, I am, very respectfully yours,

J. McKINSTRY, Major U. S. A.,
Provost Marshal.

Rev. Dr. McANALLY, Editor of St. Louis *Christian Advocate*.

## MARTIAL LAW IN NASHVILLE.

The Cincinnati *Press* of the 28th, has the following:

"A citizen of Cincinnati, whose name we suppress by request, who has been employed for some months in Nashville, arrived in this city yesterday, having left Tennessee about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last. He states that the utmost *surveillance* is kept up, and that on Friday last martial law was proclaimed in Nashville, and all persons forbidden to leave the city without a passport.

On the following day, at 11 o'clock, an election for officers of the militia was to be held, and every man required, before depositing his ballot, to swear to support the Southern Confederacy; and if any one refused to take the oath, or neglected to vote, he was to be regarded as a traitor and arrested as such.

In order to avoid this ordeal, the Cincinnatian, through the interposition of a friend with whom he had been employed, obtained a passport, and left for the North at the time already mentioned. It is the intention to impress every able-bodied man into the service, and the greatest consternation everywhere prevails.

He says that flour is plenty and comparatively cheap, but that salt meats are hard to be obtained at any price. All kinds of groceries, except sugar, are very high, coffee ranging at fifty cents per pound, and salt at four and six cents.

Tennessee money is at a heavy discount—ten per cent. being readily given in exchange for Kentucky paper, and almost any price—never less than thirteen per cent.—for gold. The people do not readily enter into the gigantic treasury-note scheme of the Confederate Congress, and hence men of property are getting their means into gold, Northern bank bills, and exchange, with a view of secreting it, as soon as possible.

On the road through Tennessee he saw but few troops, nearly all having been sent either to Virginia or Missouri. It is very doubtful if many of the Union men will be permitted to leave, under the Davis proclamation warning them away in forty days; they will generally be forced to work, along with the negroes, in the trenches, and kept at such other employment as will tend to relieve the burdens of the soldiery.

In reference to the Union sentiment in Nashville, our informant could give us no information. His employer was a rabid Secessionist, and as he avoided politics, lest he might be arrested, he formed but few acquaintances."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The new steam-gunboat *Kineo* will be launched next week, in Portland, Maine. She is being built by Mr. DYER, just above the Bridge, near the City of Portland. She is said to have been very artistically constructed thus far, and is expected to turn out well.

Officers have commenced to recruit for the new Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, the head-quarters of which are located at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, where the midshipmen are expected to be quartered. The Colonel of the Seventeenth, the gallant HEINTZELMAN, was badly wounded at the battle of Bull Run, but there is no probability of his command being ready for the field before himself.

The official news from the Department of the Pacific, received by the last mail, records the concentration in the City of San Francisco, and at the Presidio, of over 1,500 regulars. The forts in the harbor are strongly garrisoned, and there is quite a strong force at Benicia barracks. One of the chief causes of having so many regulars in San Francisco is to have them near the steamer dépôt, in case circumstances might render their speedy presence in the Department of the East, of some importance.

The United States sailing frigate *Congress*, 50, which returned lately from Brazil, has been surveyed in compliance with the order alluded to on Monday. She can be refitted at a trifling cost in three weeks.

The Examining Board of Engineers, which convened at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard, adjourned *sine die*, to convene again on Sept. 4, in the Engineer's Department at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where candidates offering will be examined for admission and promotion in the United States Navy Corps of Engineers.

The United States storeship *Pampero* was towed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Her destination is Key West, (Florida division of the blockade fleet.) The *Pampero* carries a crew of 60 men, but no guard of marines; likewise a large quantity of coal and provisions. Her officers are as follows: Acting Master, commanding, Charles W. Sampson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Franklin Hinkle; Acting Assistant Paymaster and Clerk, Allen E. Pancoast; Pilot and Chief Mate, Nathan E. Atkinson; Master's Mates, John O. Ormond and Walter McFarland.

A guard of marines was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the sailing-frigate *Sabine* on Wednesday, now at Portsmouth, N. H. She will be put in commission to-day. A small detachment of blue-jackets was sent to the *Potomac* yesterday, now lying off the Battery. The vessels fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present are the *James Adger, Satellite, Putnam* and *E. P. Hale*.

## DOINGS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has purchased 78 vessels. He has also chartered 10. There are 8 steam sloops-of-war building; 23 gun-boats are in progress of completion, and 35 vessels are fitting out. All ships of the Navy have been called home from distant service, and 80 captures have been made.

There are due here the *Hartford, John Adams, Dacotah, Saginaw, Constellation, San Jacinto, Portsmouth, Mohican, Mystic, Sumter, Release* and *Relief*.

The following table shows the number and description of

VESSELS BUILDING.

*Steam-sloops.*

| Name. | Yard where Building. |
|---|---|
| Tuscarora | Philadelphia Navy-yard. |
| Juniata | Philadelphia Navy-yard. |
| Oneida | New-York Navy-yard. |
| Adirondack | New-York Navy-yard. |
| Wachusett | Boston Navy-yard. |
| Housatonic | Boston Navy-yard. |
| Kearsarge | Portsmouth Navy-yard. |
| Ossipee | Portsmouth Navy-yard. |

GUNBOATS.

| Name. | Where Building. | By whom. |
|---|---|---|
| Tahoma | Wilmington, Del. | W. & A. Thatcher. |
| Wissahickon | Philadelphia | John Lynn. |
| Scioto | Philadelphia | John Birely. |
| Itasca | Philadelphia | Hillman&Streaker. |
| Unadilla | New-York | John Englis. |
| Ottawa | New-York | J. A. Westervelt. |
| Pembina | New-York | Thos. Stack. |
| Seneca | New-York | JeremiahSimonson. |
| Chippewa | New-York | Webb & Bells. |
| Winona | New-York | C. & R. Poillon. |
| Owasco | MysticRiver,Conn. | Maxson, Fish &Co. |
| Kanawha | E. Haddam | F.G.&W.H.Goodspeed. |
| Cayuga | Portland | Gildersleeve & Son. |
| Huron | Boston | Paul Curtis. |
| Chocura | Boston | Curtis & Tilden. |
| Sagamore | Boston | Messrs. Sampson. |
| Marblehead | Newburyport | G. W. Jackman, Jr. |
| Kennebec | Thomaston, Me. | G. W. Lawrence. |
| Aroostook | Kennebunk, Me. | A. W. Thompson. |
| Kineo | Portland, Me. | J. W. Dyer. |
| Katahdin | Bath, Me. | Larrabee & Allen. |
| Penobscot | Belfast, Me. | C. P. Curtis. |
| Pinola | Baltimore | J. J. Abrahams. |

The following is a list of the chartered vessels, with the prices paid:

CHARTERED VESSELS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Propeller Monticello | $8,000 | per month. |
| Propeller Mount Vernon | 8,000 | per month. |
| Propeller Dawn | 7,000 | per month. |
| Propeller Daylight | 8,000 | per month. |
| Propeller Union | 7,000 | per month. |
| Tug Pembroke | —— | per month. |
| Tug Edwin Forrest | 25 | per day. |
| Tug Tigress | 35 | per day. |
| Tug Hebert | 40 | per day. |
| Tug Pusey | 30 | per day. |

A general recapitulation shows the following state of facts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels purchased | 78 |
| Vessels chartered | 10 |
| Steam-sloops building | 8 |
| Gunboats building | 23 |
| Vessels fitting out | 35 |
| Naval vessels on the way home | 12 |
| Vessels on embargo duty | 84 |
| Vessels on the Pacific coast | 8 |
| Guns of blockading fleet on duty | 697 |
| Men of blockading fleet | 9,212 |
| Prices paid for purchased vessels | $3,524,572 |

## LAUNCH OF THE TUSCARORA.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.*

The launch of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was successfully accomplished at the Navy-yard, on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance. It is estimated that there were at least five hundred persons on the decks of the *Tuscarora*. At the forward portion of the vessel, a number of invited guests occupied a platform. Among them was Miss MARGARET LARDNER, daughter of the Commander, to whom had been entrusted the pleasing task of christening the vessel. At four o'clock, the first "setting up" took place; twice after this the same work was performed. It consists in driving in the wedges under the ship, from stem to stern, to lighten her from the ways. Soon after the operation was the last time performed, the sawing of the timbers at the bow, which held her in position, was commenced, and immediately upon their being parted, she began to move. No battering ram was required to start her, and she slid gracefully into the water, amid the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. For half a mile around, the river was dotted with small craft, and the war vessels lying off the Navy-yard were gaily decked with bunting. On board the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, a full band performed one of the National airs. After the newly-christened ship had reached the middle of the stream, she was secured by means of a hawser, and hauled to the wharf recently occupied by the *Susquehanna*. The *Tuscarora* has been called a gunboat, which she is not. She rates as a sloop-of-war, and is one of the seven provided for by the act of Congress, to be launched. The gunboats authorized to be constructed are all being built by contract.

## MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City by the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, at 2 P. M., yesterday. The regiment is under the command of Col. EDWARD W. HINCKS, the acting Colonel of the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, whose services at the beginning of the war, conjointly with the Seventh New-York Regiment, in opening the route from Annapolis to the Junction, are well remembered. Col. HINCKS returned home with the Eighth, at the expiration of their term of service, about four weeks ago, and was immediately requested by Gov. ANDREWS to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war. The regiment now under his command—composed of between 800 and 900 as fine troops as are to be found in our volunteer army—attests the popularity of the Colonel, and the prompt patriotism of the old Bay State. The regiment left their campground, in Lynfield, Essex County, on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to Boston, whence they took the cars for Fall River, and thence by boat to this City. Their progress from Boston to Fall River was a continued ovation of bonfires, cheers, and other manifestations of popular enthusiasm. The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles, and takes along 70 horses, 15 baggage-wagons, 2 hospital-wagons, and a complete outfit of tents and camp equipage. It has a full drum corps, and is also accompanied by a fine brass band, belonging to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, now in Washington. The band of the Nineteenth is now being organized in Lynn, and will join the regiment in a few days. One company of the regiment—Company K—is composed entirely of Boston firemen. The following is a full list of the officers of the regiment:

Col.—Edward W. Hincks, Lynn. Lieut.-Col.—Arthur F. Devereux, Salem. Major—Henry J. How, Haverhill. Adjutant—John C. Cadwick, Salem. Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Cromack (Methodist), Worcester. Surgeon—J. Franklin Dyer, Lockport. Assistant Surgeon—Josiah N. Willard, Boston. Quartermaster—Levi Shaw, Rockport. Company A, Captain, Moses A. Stanwood, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Merritt, Lynn; Second Lieutenant, Isaac H. Boyd, West Newbury. Company B, Captain, Elisha P. Rogers, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, John Hodges, Jr., Salem; Second Lieutenant, James T. Survey, Lowell. Company C, Captain, J. Scott Todd; First Lieutenant, George W. Batchelder, Salem; Second Lieutenant, Samuel S. Prince, Bowley. Company D, Captain, James D. Russell, Boston; First Lieutenant, Marcena, Dunn, Boston; Second Lieutenant, John P. Reynolds, Jr., Salem. Company E, Captain, Andrew Mahoney, Boston; First Lieutenant, David Lee, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Geo. M. Barny, Boston. Company F, Captain, Edmund Rice, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, James H. Rice, Brighton; Second Lieutenant, Jas. G. C. Dodge, Boston. Company G, Captain, Harrison G. O. Weymouth, Lowell; First Lieutenant, M. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Dudley C. Munford, Lowell. Company H, Captain, Wm. H. Wilson, Roxbury; First Lieutenant, H. A. Hall, Salem; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Lecain, Boston. Company I, Captain, Jonathan F. Plympton, Boston; First Lieutenant, Christopher C. Sampson, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Palmer, Salem. Company K, Captain, Ansell D. Wass, Boston; First Lieutenant, Eugene Kelly, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Edward P. Bishop, Boston.

Among the officers are several West Point graduates, and nearly all of them have had a thorough military training. Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX was formerly Captain of the Salem Zouaves, and accompanied the Eighth Regiment to Washington at the beginning of the war.

On the arrival of the *Bay State* at her wharf, the regiment was taken in charge by Mr. HOWE, the efficient agent of Massachusetts in this City, and marched to the Park Barracks, where a substantial dinner had been provided by Mr. BAKER, the Sutler of the Barracks. The officers also dined in a private room of the Barracks, and at the close of the repast Mr. HOWE introduced Mr. CHAS. M. EMERSON, who, on behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, welcomed them in a few appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Col. HINCKS in a patriotic and very sensible speech. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH also favored the company with a few suitable remarks. The regiment took their departure for Washington about 6 o'clock, by way of Camden and Amboy.

## LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

### THE D'EPENEUIL ZOUAVES.

This regiment of Zouaves, formed under the exact principles of the French Imperial Zouaves, is fast filling up, and will be ready for orders within twenty days. The principal officers have all seen much active service in the French Army. The uniform is much richer than that supplied to any regiment recruited in New-York. The recruits receive pay and rations from the time of enrollment. They are quartered at Camp Leslie, Staten Island. The head-quarters in this City are at No. 86 Cedar-street.

### THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

This is the name of a first-class regiment lately organized, and rapidly progressing towards complete preparations for the field. It is named after Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, first Aid to Gov. MORGAN, and will be commanded by Col. EDWARD FERRERO, a gentleman of excellent repute both as a man and military officer. The head-quarters are at the Palace Garden.

### THE SOLDIERS' POCKET BIBLE.

The American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, will publish on Monday, Sept. 2, *The Soldiers' Pocket Bible*, (a compilation from the Holy Scriptures,) first issued for the use of the Army of OLIVER CROMWELL, at the commencement of the war of 1643. Only two copies of the original are known to be in existence, one of them in the British Museum, and the other in the possession of GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., through whose courtesy the Society issues this edition.

### THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

On Wednesday evening fourteen of the Fire Zouaves were arrested as deserters; yesterday morning, strongly guarded, they were taken to Governor's Island, from whence they will be made to rejoin their regiment.

### THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. DE TROBRIAND'S regiment, the Lafayette Guard, will not break camp on Staten Island till to-morrow. Then, it is stated, they will most assuredly leave for the seat or war.

### THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

One company of this regiment, Capt. GOSSEAU, was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Five companies of this organization that have been encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island, were removed last evening to Willett's Point.

### THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

The following orders have been issued and promulgated by Gen. YATES:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Persons designated for Company officers will be required to present themselves for examination within ten days from the time they are so designated, in all cases where they have not been previously examined.

If they do not so present themselves, a new selection will be made. The examiners will be at the dépôt daily at 10 A. M. By order of

CHAS. YATES, Brigadier-General
Commanding dépôt.

THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen.

### THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment is rapidly accumulating a force of thoroughly efficient men and officers. Nearly every officer has seen active service, consequently it augurs well for the future drill and discipline of the men. Col. NORRMANN is a thoroughly competent soldier, served honorably during the Mexican war, and rose from private to the rank of Captain during the wars on the Isthmus. The title of United States Volunteers is pregnant with meaning. The head-quarters of this regiment are at Cooper Union, Room No. 28.

### THE IRISH BRIGADE.

[The Governor has extended the time for the departure of this brigade. It was found impossible for them to be in a fit condition to leave till the 5th of September, when the Irish Brigade will positively leave for the seat of war.]

### MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Quite a numerous meeting was held, last evening, at the Mercer House, of those who call themselves friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of hearing such statements, and adopting such proceedings, touching that regiment and its recent difficulties, as might be judged best. Mr. RODGERS was called to the Chair. After a somewhat noisy discussion, in the course of which Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT was pretty roughly handled, it was stated by Dr. BARRET, who announced himself as the Colonel's lawyer, that he (ELLIOT) had just returned from Washington. It was finally resolved, unanimously, that Col. ELLIOT should have an opportunity of replying fully to the grave charges which have been made against him by his fellow-countrymen. To give him this opportunity the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next, the 6th of September.

## New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—The inquest on the body of ELLEN BRACKEN, previously mentioned as having been found lying dead under a tree, between Jersey City and Hoboken, on Tuesday morning last, was held at the Jersey City Station-house, before Coroner GAFNEY, last night. It appears from the evidence of witnesses that deceased was a young married woman, of intemperate and dissolute habits, and for several months past resided with OWEN FAGAN, at No. 35 Prospect-street, in the capacity of housekeeper. On Monday evening last, about 8½ o'clock, she went into Mrs. McNULTY'S store, in the same building where she resided, to borrow a phial. She said to Mrs. McNULTY, "before this time to-morrow night there will be a bully old time." Deceased handed Mrs. McNULTY fifty cents on account, and remarked: "There is all I have got for you to-night, and God pay you the rest." A short time after 9 o'clock the same night, two boys saw deceased going down Jersey-avenue, towards Hoboken, in company with a man whom they did not know. This was the last trace of her alive. A sister testified that deceased had attempted to destroy her life eight or ten times within the past seven years, by taking laudanum; and it was also shown that on various occasions she had threatened to destroy her life. Dr. W. J. HADDAN, City Physician, made a *post-mortem* examination. He found several bruises about the arms and legs. An examination of the internal organs showed that there was not sufficient disease existing to have caused death. The stomach and part of the intestines were removed, and a portion of their contents were analyzed by himself and ROBERT BIRCH. They found arsenic, and the Doctor was satisfied that death was caused by poison. The case was submitted to the Jury shortly before 11 o'clock, and the following verdict was rendered: "That ELLEN BRACKEN came to her death by taking arsenic, but whether administered by herself or by some other person the Jury are unable to say."

YACHT REGATTA.—A regatta for a purse took place, yesterday afternoon, from McGiehan's Basin, at the foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City, at which the following boats were entered; Jib and mainsail-rigged—*Harvey G. Fowler, Crinoline, Blackbird, Bradish, Amphitrite*, of Jersey City, and *Baltic*, of Hoboken. Cat-rigged (or second class)—*Colleen Bawn*, of Jersey City, *Hilliard*, of Penny Bridge, *Fearless*, of Jersey City, and *Jane Vernon*, of Saltersville. The wind was very light, and the boats made but slow headway. Leaving the stake-boat at 2 P. M., they sailed from thence around Robin's Reef Buoy, three times, the winning boats coming in between 7 and 8 o'clock. The winning boats were as follows: Jib and mainsail-rigged—First prize, the *Fowler*; second, the *Blackbird*. Cat-rigged—*Harry Hilliard*. There were quite a large number of spectators present during the afternoon, but, owing to the light breeze, but little interest was felt in the race.

ARREST OF A GANG OF YOUNG BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning a gang of six young boys, named Patrick Kane, James Brannan, Joseph Carroll, Stephen Hagan, Hugh Billingsley and Michael Farren, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on a charge of burglary. It appears that within two weeks past, these boys have burglariously entered the Commercial Saloon, at the corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, and stolen therefrom a large quantity of cigars, tobacco, clothing, refreshments and a revolver belonging to officer SNOW, who made the arrests. Some of the boys admitted their guilt, and stated that they had disposed of the cigars and tobacco at about half price, to the soldiers who were passing through the city. Another of the gang is still at large. The Recorder committed the young scamps to jail for trial.

## Affairs in New-Mexico.

### THE INDIANS STILL TROUBLESOME—MORE TREASON.

The following extract from a private letter gives a gloomy picture of the condition of affairs in New-Mexico:

SOCORRO, New-Mexico, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The Indians are very troublesome all around us. Eight men were buried here in one day, who were killed by them not far from here. A few nights ago they attacked a farm-house twenty miles below where the mail party were staying, wounded four, one of whom died soon, and took off a herd of horses. They can be seen on the hills around as one travels up and down the country, seeking their opportunity to kill and destroy. The peace of the Territory is now threatened by Texas. It is reported that they have had a battle already in the Southern part of the Territory, and that their design is to take possession of the Territory, and, with so few troops as we have here, it will be no difficult task.

Aug. 1, 1861.

Our Southern mail is taken by the Texans. They have also taken prisoners all the National troops and officers. One officer was killed. It was thought there was treason on the part of the commanding officer, as his force was far superior in numbers, arms and equipage. On the first fire our troops killed twenty Texans, and could easily have killed the whole, but the commander sounded a retreat. The action was at Mesilla, in front of Fort Fillmore. Our troops returned to their post, loaded the wagons with provisions, and started for Fort Stanton, after setting fire to the fort. The Texans pursued, and took the whole prisoners, with a herd of beef cattle and everything else, it is said, without firing a gun. I am informed that our command had eight companies,—far more than the Texans. The rebels are said to be coming up to Fort Stanton, thirty miles below us, this week, and, as there are not more than 150 or 200 men there, it will be easily taken; beside, I understand there is an order to remove all the regular troops from the Territory. Why is this? Are we all to fall into the hands of the South?

J. M. S.

## Marine Disaster.

### LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP WILLIAM AND JANE.

The British ship *William and Jane*, BROWN, master, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of 3,200 boxes sugar, was wrecked at Sandy Cay, on the 3d inst. About 2,200 boxes of the sugar has been saved, partly in a damaged state, and taken into Nassau, N. P., by wreckers.

## From Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 29.

We have very clear and beautiful weather.

The *Edinburg*, outward bound, did not come in sight of Cape Race.

The *Persia* will call there Saturday.

The *Arago* and *Glasgow*, with European advices of the 21st and the 22d, are due off the Cape to-morrow, and the *Arabia*, with advices of the 25th, on Saturday night.

## Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; J. H. Denniston, of Pennsylvania; W. T. Johnston, of Cincinnati; C. K. Gunn, of Detroit; A. G. Straiton, of Chicago; H. D. Bacon, of St. Louis; A. J. Reed, of Paris; O. A. Washburn, of Providence, and H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Jas. K. Porter, of Albany, and C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan County; Capt. Lott, of the steamship *Asia*; D. W. Corning, of Cincinnati; Capt. Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Olmstead, of Fortress Monroe; H. Birden, of Troy; R. Warden, of the United States Navy, and J. E. Devlin, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. D. H. Wheeler, U. S. Consul to Genoa, Italy; Hon. W. R. Rathbone, of Steuben County; Capt. J. G. Smith, of Hartford; S. McKee, of Cincinnati; and E. J. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the International Hotel.

Hon. D. DeWolf, of Oswego; J. C. Hopkins and family, and J. F. Cole and lady, of Cincinnati; J. M. Randell, of St. Louis; Capt. Turner, of the U. S. A.; and J. S. Jackson, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. Levitte Hunt and family, of New-York; Horace B. Sargent, of Boston; S. W. Clarke, of Washington; S. M. Spoel, of the United States Army; J. S. Levering, of Boston, and L. Holbrook, of Massachusetts, are at the Brevoort House.

Major C. H. Fry, Major G. T. Leonard and Capt. De Hart, of the United States Army; P. H. Watson, of Washington, and C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Churchill and lady, from Washington, and Prof. Bird and lady, and Miss Bird, from Washington, are at the Everett House.

Rev. W. Morrice, C. H. Getty, C. W. Y. [illegible] and R. B. Reynolds, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

## Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 9,000 bbls. New No. 1 Chicago Spring, 87½c.; 7,000 bush. Old No. 2 do. and [illegible] Winter Red Western on private terms. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and boats scarce. Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—84,000 bush. Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn; 110,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bush. Wheat; 20,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT in moderate demand and market lower. Sales 7,000 bush. red Winter Western at 91c.; [illegible] bush. do. at 90c.; 13,000 bush. do. on private terms; 7,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 79c. CORN dull; [illegible] bush. at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11½c.@12c. on Corn; 12½c.@13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—91,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR dull; fresh ground Superfine, $4 87½. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 2,500 bushels Red, at $1 10 @$1 16; White, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 55c. MESS PORK, $15@$15 50; Hams, 8c. @10c.; Shoulders, 6c.@6½c. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, and 2c. lower. WHISKY firm, at 13¼c.@13½c. PROVISIONS dull, and nothing done. Exchange on New-York ¼ premium.

## Passengers Arrived.

AUG 29—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Bradley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, R. B. Reynolds, Capt. W. H. Humphries, Mrs. C. Sullo and sister, Mrs. W. H. Lamotte, Mr. and Mrs. Obendorf, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lennig, 4 children and 2 nurses, Miss Lennig and sister, Mr. Lennig, Jr., F. Lenning, R. Redmund, Mr. Siegfield, James Cody, Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. Whittemore, R. Stimmon, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Lafragua, G. A. Morrison, Rev. W. D. Morrice, Miss Obendorf, Miss Salspecker, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, infant and nurse, J. H. Hutchinson, E. Coles, Jr., A. Rathbone, C. H. Gattig, Mr. Bradford, Thomas D. Kingan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robinson, 2 children and nurse, James Kingan, Capt. Hubbard, Thomas Smith, Capt. J. H. Nicholas, U. S. N., John Foster, D. Gillespie, Mr. Stein, Mr. Setter, Mr. and Mrs. Camden, 3 children and governess, C. A. Bulkeley, John Patterson, W. H. H. Borden, H. M. Platt, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Read, D. Henley, Alex. Murray, A. W. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stern and child, Mr Rouissiliere, Mr. Cheek, Wm. Thromaner, G. W. Johns, W. H. Johns, Edward Lumley, Fred. Napier, R. B. Sargent, J. R. Schuyler, Robert Beech, J. W. Dodd, J. Parker, A. P. Mange, N. Necarsulmer, Don Louis Castello, Fred. Collier, Master Collier, J. Rosenstein, Mr. Lachlaverie.

*In brig Kate, (Br.,) from Belize, Hond.*—W. Megill, W. J. Merry, Peter McKenny.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets...... 6 36 | Moon rises...12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 47 | Gov. Island. 3 36 | Hell Gate..... 4 58

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

### Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships West Point, Childs, Liverpool, C. Carow; E. Walter, Chadwick, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; St. Geneviève, (Br.,) Pecard, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; L. Homans, (Br.,) Cutter, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brigs Gazelle Mershod, Dassoy, Gibraltar, Giro & Co.; Ella Reed, Davis, Philadelphia, master; Cactus, Pallard, Dublin.

Schooners J. Lawrence, Allen, Elizabethport, master; H. B. Gibson, Crocker, New-Bedford, master; Corilla, Baker, Boston, master; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Lamartine, Gurhey, Wareham, master; Evelyn, Crowley, St. Johns, Brett, Son & Co.; Messenger, Doan, Lynn, master; Albion, Holbrook, Boston, master; Alabama, Gardner, Boston, master; W. D. Mangum, Thrasher, Thompson, master; J. Vaughn, Hulse, Forked River, master; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Lady Adams, Hadwin, Fall River, master; Eliza Jane, Handy, Duxbury, master; Horace L., Smith, Egg Harbor; Expedite, Beebe, Providence; Thos. Jefferson, Kenny, Salem; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Malaga, Brett, Son & Co.; S. O. Wilson, Wilson, Egg Harbor.

Sloop Mary Gray, Perry, Uncasville.

### Arrived.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Commerce, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, at 4:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 17, passed the Am. ships City of Boston, Saranac, Sheridan, Elreud and steamship Arabia, bound into Liverpool; 20th, at 2:20 A. M., lat. 51 25, lon. 15 28, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 22d, at 8 A. M., passed a steamer, bark-rigged, bound W.; 24th, at noon, passed the Br. bark Crimea, bound E.; 27th, at 6 A. M., passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg and steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool; 28th, at 10:30 P. M., passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Arrived off the Battery at 8:30 A. M.

Brig Kate Stevens, (Br.,) Belize, Hond., Aug. 5, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Had fine weather up to Aug. 14; Aug. 15, lat. 23 40, lon. 81 10, experienced a hurricane from N. E. to S. E., which lasted 36 hours, during which started bowsprit, carried away bobstay-gammoning, stove bulwarks, boat, and while lying to under balance reefed mainsail; the sail was blown to pieces; the sea making a clean breach over the vessel; bent a spare fore-topsail for mainsail; on the 16th, saw a bark, supposed to be the James Welsh, from Belize, Hond., with mahogany, bound to Europe, and several other vessels, bound N. Aug. 18, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 30, spoke bark Indian Belle, from Cardenas for New-York. Aug. 22, passed the bottom part of a large vessel, with several large planks floating around, the planks full of large spikes; also passed several sugar boxes, "hides not broken," apparently not long in the water; same day, spoke ship Kearsarge, from West Indies for New-York. Aug. 23, off Hatteras, had a strong N. wind for 12 hours, with a very heavy sea, from the eastward; vessels left before reported. The Br. bark Petrel, while beating out of the harbor in charge of a pilot, got ashore, and was discharging part of cargo in order to float her.

Bark Beaver, (Br.,) Colquihoun, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Lentilhon & Fesser. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Time, (Br.,) Sawyer, Nassau, N. P., [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to F. T. Montell & Bartow. The T. brings on the crews of the Br. barks William & Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, and Am. bark Arctic, all wrecked on the Bahamas.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Lewis & Frost. 24th inst., 30 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, cruising, all well.

Schr. Franklin, Small, Lubec 5 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida, Wormwood, Philadelphia, with spars, for Kennebunk.

Schr. Perseverance, (Br.,) Dan'els, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Robert Belloni & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Porter, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Atlantic Dock Co.

Schr. Leader, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. St. George, Drover, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Halcyon, Remmons, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Juno, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W., and light; sunset, calm.

### Sailed.

Aug. 28—Ships Success, Liverpool; Piscataqua, Havre; Tigress, do.; Owego, do.; American Union, Liverpool. Barks Michele Galatola, Queenstown; Augusta, (Br.,) Antwerp. Brigs Argyle, Demerara; Princess Royal, Bermuda. Schr. Wm. R. Kibby, Mexico.

Aug. 29—Steamship Tynemouth, (Br.,) for London. U. S. storeship Pampero.

### By Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 29—An American ship, second distinguishing pendant Nos. 4,672, passed west Thursday afternoon.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer New-Brunswick, St. John; bark Fury, Malaga.

### Miscellaneous.

PORT LEWIS, Mauritius, July 5.—The ship Waverley, of Boston, Henry, from London, with railroad iron, bound to Calcutta, has put in here, leaky, making 18 inches of water per hour, while lying at anchor in the harbor, having sprung a leak in a gale off the Cape, at which time she had her deck swept, both houses, as well as all her water casks, and boats stove; the water tank below was also so much injured that it would hold but little; she had but 40 gallons of water, and not one boat that would float; she was listed over, and leak was found under the first and second sheets of copper; she has been caulked all round, and sailed on the 24th; expenses at this port being $1,200. The ship Isaac H. Boardman, of Newburyport, from Bombay, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, put in here on the 27th ult., leaky, one pump gone, and the other so much injured that it would only suck at 17 inches; she is now making on top of that 6 inches per hour; her stern is started, and a large portion of cargo will have to be discharged to get at the leak.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

### Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, Aug. 21, schr. Levi Rowe, for New-York.

[PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 18.

*Arrived from New-York*—Margaret Ross, at Galway; Indus, at Cadiz; Kingsdown, at Barcelona; Arctic and Hero, at Plymouth; Neumerseins and Ottodire, at Queenstown; E. C. Scranton, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—Antonia, at Barcelona.

*Arrived from Boston*—Lucky Ellen, at Dunkirk.

The Harpswell, Tine, for New-York, had put into Portsmouth, leaky.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.